

The Weather.
Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:
For Kentucky—Rain Tuesday morning,
followed by cold and fair. Wednesday
fair, winds becoming northerly.
For Indiana—Clearing Tuesday morn-
ing; much colder Tuesday. Wednesday
fair to high winds, shifting to north-
westerly.
For Tennessee—Partly cloudy Tuesday;
probably showers and colder in western
portion. Wednesday fair; colder in east-
ern portion; southerly winds, shifting to
northerly.

THE LATEST

The arrest of Newell C. Rathbun, of Little Rock, Ark., yesterday in Louis-
ville, goes far in clearing up the mys-
tery of the man found dead in the Falls
City Hotel, Jeffersonville, last Thurs-
day. Rathbun confessed that he and
Corp. Blanchard, of Plattsburg, N. Y.,
had planned to register a corpse at the
Jeffersonville hotel as Rathbun, burn
the hotel, have Mrs. Rathbun identify
the body as that of her husband, and
then divide an insurance policy of
\$4,000. The man registered at the hotel
was William Ten Eyke, according to
Rathbun, and when he was registered
Rathbun took his name. Ten Eyke
seems to have been a name given to the
victim by Rathbun, since the dead man
appears to have been Charles Goodman,
a tramp from Evansville, Ind., who had
been at the Salvation Army Hotel, in
Louisville, for several weeks, and who
disappeared the day before "Rathbun's"
body was found in the Jeffers-
onville hotel. According to a telegram
from Plattsburg, N. Y., from where
Rathbun was a deserter, Corp. Blanchard
was also a deserter, but nothing
was known of the intimacy between the
two men.

Gov. Beckham has sent a caustic let-
ter to Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, resem-
bling the insult which Gov. Durbin casts
upon Kentucky and its officials and
courts. He accuses Gov. Durbin of vio-
lating his oath of office and of protect-
ing Taylor and Finley in fulfillment of
an ante-election pledge. Gov. Durbin
is accused of having unjustly and de-
liberately misquoted the record in the
trial of Caleb Powers in order to bring
discredit upon an honest and upright
Judge. Gov. Beckham cites the opinion
of the Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of the United States in the Da-
vidson case to show that Gov. Durbin
has no discretionary power whatever
and must honor requisitions, as they
are presented in good faith, as much
so as a peace officer must serve a war-
rant or a civil process.

The President may select an Internal
Revenue Collector himself. He favors
Gen. Basil W. Duke, but Gen. Duke
says he will not have it. The Presi-
dent told the Kentucky callers yester-
day they must agree upon some one or
he would act himself. The Kentuckians
have until to-day to agree. So far
they have made no headway, and are
being besieged by telegrams from home
asking that the rank and file be given
a chance.

E. L. Shouse, of Shelby county, has
instituted suit against the Industrial
Mutual Deposit Company, of Lexing-
ton, to have set aside notes and mort-
gages aggregating \$13,300 which he gave
to the company on condition that he
was to receive a certificate of stock
which promised large returns. He al-
leges that he has not received any re-
turns.

The cause of the delay in the North-
ern Pacific settlement is said to be due
to the inability to agree upon the de-
tails for the control of the Burling-
ton and the surrender of Northern Pa-
cific preferred stock owned by the
Union Pacific.

The preliminary estimate of the av-
erage yield of corn an acre is the low-
est ever recorded, being but 16.4 bush-
els. Potatoes are also far below the
average, but tobacco is above the ten-
year average.

Two nonunion men were wounded
during an attack on the Providence
mines in Webster county by armed
strikers. About 150 union men have the
mine surrounded and serious trouble is
feared.

Judge Day, of the United States
Court of Appeals, has ordered a new
trial in the case of J. M. McKnight, ac-
cused of embezzling funds of the de-
funct German National Bank, of Louis-
ville.

Representatives of over seventy-five
independent cracker baking concerns in
all parts of the country are in session
in Cincinnati, and it is stated that they
will form an association to fight the
trust.

The trial of the four union miners,
charged with the murder of Deputy
Sheriff Robert H. Coffey at the Em-
pire mines in Christian county, was
opened in Hopkinsville yesterday.

President George G. Brown, of the
Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage, in
his annual report, suggested an addi-
tion to the orphanage at Anchorage,
to cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

It is reported that Senator Quay, of
Pennsylvania, will resign his seat in
the Senate on account of ill-health.

Peter Gilsey, the head of the rich Gil-
sey family, of New York, dropped dead
on the street yesterday.

Pension Agent Leslie Combs fell and
broke his kneecap in Washington yester-
day.

DARK PLOT TO MURDER, BURN, AND THEN SWINDLE.

Newell C. Rathbun Tells a Story of Crime.

CONSPIRACY THAT FAILED.

Scheme Got No Further Than the Killing.

CHAS. GOODMAN THE CORPSE?

STRONG EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS THE VICTIM.

IS MISSED; DESCRIPTIONS FIT.

Prisoner Claims He Was Aided In the Plan By One Blanchard.

BOTH ARE ARMY DESERTERS.

Mystery In a Nutshell.

The body of a man was found in the Falls City Hotel, Jeffersonville, at noon last Thursday. Death was due to laudanum poisoning.

The man had registered as Newell Rathbun, Little Rock, Ark., the night before, and was accompanied by another, who registered as William Ten Eyke, of Watertown, N. Y.

Body of dead man was sent to Little Rock and friends of Rathbun denied that it was his body. Alleged scheme laid bare in Little Rock by which Rathbun was to defraud the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company out of \$4,000 by substituting a corpse for his own.

Man who registered as Ten Eyke in Jeffersonville, arrested yesterday in Louisville at U. S. recruiting station. Gave his name there as Lou Root, of Detroit. Confessed that he was Newell C. Rathbun and that he assumed the name of the dead man which he gave as William Ten Eyke.

Developments show that no such man as Ten Eyke lived. Alleged original Ten Eyke was probably Charles Goodman, a tramp from Evansville. Rathbun confesses that Corporal Blanchard, of Plattsburg, N. Y., was in the conspiracy to defraud the insurance company. Indications seem to be that Blanchard accompanied Rathbun to Jeffersonville early on Wednesday, but that Goodman was substituted for Blanchard later in the night.

Charles Goodman, a tramp from Evansville, was almost certainly the victim of the Jeffersonville murder mystery. This is the latest development of the case, where one man planned destruction, murder and arson to steal \$4,000 from the Metropolitan Insurance Company. A day of shrewd detective work located the man Rathbun himself and brought out this latest development before midnight, and thus was accomplished the quickest solving of a great mystery on record.

Goodman came to the Salvation Army Hotel on October 29 and disappeared on Wednesday, November 6. The clothes that he wore have been practically identified, the description fits, while on Wednesday Goodman announced to a pal that he had found an "easy mark" who had given him two bits and who was going to buy him a supper that night.

Newell Charles Rathbun, who was arrested early in the day, has confessed to all but the actual killing of the man.

The Questions That Arose.

Was the man found dead in the Falls City Hotel of Jeffersonville last Thursday morning Charles Goodman, of Evansville, or another?

Was the man who took supper Wed-

WAS THE VICTIM GOODMAN OR BLANCHARD?

GOODMAN.

Evansville, Ind.—Goodman is about twenty-one years old, about five feet six inches tall, rather slender, thin, smooth-faced, weighs about 130 pounds, hair black, inclined to curl, rather hollow-eyed. He was hit with policeman's club and MAY HAVE SMALL SCAR ON RIGHT CHEEK BELOW THE EYE. HE WORE A BROWN SUIT AND DERBY HAT WHEN HERE.

BLANCHARD.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Blanchard is twenty-five years of age, has dark brown hair and is five feet seven inches in height.

THE CORPSE.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—The murdered man had auburn hair and rather prominent nose. His left forearm was marked, there being two red scars about the size of a half dollar on it. THERE WAS A SCAR ACROSS THE BRIDGE OF HIS NOSE. He was twenty-one to thirty years of age.

Wednesday night at the hotel with Rathbun, alias Will Ten Eyke, the same that died of laudanum poisoning? Who was the mysterious stranger who appeared at the St. Cloud Hotel on October 23, and, after examining the register and acting so queerly as to excite the curiosity of the clerk, slipped away?

Does this stranger figure? Where did Rathbun spend the time for which he cannot account? Is there such a person as Blanchard, whom Rathbun indirectly accuses of having murdered the unknown?

Was the man whom Rathbun represented at the Falls City Hotel before supper, under the influence of some strong drug, as Donald McKnight, the clerk, now declares?

And, finally, which of the two confessions Rathbun has made is the correct one?

These are the questions in the now notorious Rathbun murder insurance case which confronted the Louisville and Jefferson county officers yesterday afternoon. With the publication of the Courier-Journal's story yesterday morning began the search for Ten Eyke. Before noon word had come to Police Chief Gunther that a mysterious man had been enlisted at the head recruiting office, and that he was supposed to be at the very least a deserter, possibly a noted crook.

The Chief informed Capt. Sullivan, and through the energy of that officer and Detective Ross and Donohue the strange soldier who had been seen to buy every newspaper in Louisville since Saturday, was put under arrest.

Developments Thick and Fast. Then the developments came thick and fast. The prisoner admitted that he was Newell Rathbun, whose supposed body had been shipped to Little Rock and there held on complaint of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. They had Rathbun, but who was Ten Eyke?

"Why, he's the dead man," said the prisoner. Then he went on to tell the officers a nice story. He had met Ten Eyke accidentally on the street. They had struck up an acquaintance and Rathbun had disclosed his plan to beat the insurance company out of \$4,000. They agreed to procure a "stiff," slip him in some small hotel that had no night clerk, leave Rathbun's letters with him, then burn the hotel.

Use of the Charred Corpse. The charred corpse would pass excellently for Rathbun. But Ten Eyke had died opportunely and Rathbun had seized the chance.

That was the fine scheme and first confession of the prisoner. Before the officers had finished congratulating themselves on their good luck G. A. Flannely, proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, in Louisville, Mr. Frank Ogden, owner of the Falls City Hotel, in Jeffersonville, and Donald McKnight, clerk in the Falls City Hotel, arrived to identify positively the prisoner as William L. Ten Eyke. And then, with this identification staring him out of countenance, Rathbun changed front, spoke of a partner, Blanchard, whose picture he produced, and accused Blanchard of "flushing the game too soon" by disclosing the "accepted stiff" without "putting him (Rathbun) on."

The conspiracy to defraud the insurance company, involving in the scheme, as it did, arson and wholesale murder, Rathbun admitted freely to all in the room.

One Thing He Will Not Admit.

Only one thing they could not make him admit, which was that he administered the fatal dose to the murdered man.

"Blanchard" did it without his knowledge, or the man must have died accidentally, he said.

The detectives found a watch upon the person of the prisoner. The watch was in a handsome gold case, No. 295, 600A, while the movement was Gladiador, Canton, O., No. 735,665. Within the case was marked W. H. E. Rathbun says the watch belongs to

Were They the Same Man?

Hotel Proprietor Frank Ogden and his clerk, Don McKnight, disagree completely as to the man who took supper at the Falls City Hotel last Wednesday night, the evening before the finding of the corpse. Both are sure of Rathbun. The question comes in regard to the other.

Mr. McKnight says: "I was at the desk when they came up. This fellow, the prisoner, did all the talking. The other man seemed smaller. He carried the grip, and then he looked to me like he was full of dope. I never saw such a looking fellow in my life. I thought he was in awful bad shape. He stood holding the grip, and then Rathbun, the present prisoner, registered them both. The other fellow did not seem to me to know what he was doing. No, I did not see the dead man. I was up until very late that night, and when I got up the next day they had taken the body from the house."

The proprietor of the hotel did not look at the guest as did his clerk. "I don't believe the dead man and the fellow who took supper with Rathbun are the same, declared Ogden positively. "I saw the pair at supper that night, and to me the stranger who was registered as Newell C. Rathbun looked the picture of health. The dead man was almost a skeleton."

The men who were on the 11:25 boat going to Jeffersonville that night said that the men passing as Rathbun and Ten Eyke sat on the dark side of the boat, and that the man Ten Eyke had great difficulty in keeping the man he called Rathbun upright. Going up the hill from the river, Ten Eyke almost carried Rathbun. And this opens the question what is Blanchard's exact connection in the case?

Brings Blanchard In. Rathbun names him as the accomplice in the scheme to defraud the insurance company. But in all the time that Rathbun is known to have been in Louisville, no trace of even a meeting with this Blanchard can be discovered by the officers.

In spite of all theories to the contrary, there is a Blanchard, who, according to a special dispatch to the Courier-Journal, really deserted from Plattsburg, as charged by Rathbun. By this same telegram it is seen that the description of Blanchard, as well as Goodman's, tallies with that of the corpse. Some there are who believe that the victim, therefore, is really Blanchard. However, it is more generally thought that Goodman was the man and that he was picked because of his resemblance to Blanchard, which would enable him to pass him into the hotel with less danger of detection. This is somewhat confirmed by the difference of opinion existing among the Jeffersonville hotel people as to whether the corpse was the same man that first appeared with Rathbun on Wednesday evening.

The Stranger At the St. Cloud.

Another chance of connecting such a man with the mystery lies in an incident that happened at the St. Cloud Hotel on October 25. On that evening a man about five feet seven and one-half inches tall, with sandy hair, smooth face and weighing about 135 pounds, came into the hotel. He came up to the desk, looked carefully over the register and seemed to be searching for some name. He could not find it and went away, apparently much disappointed, after having attracted the attention of Night Clerk Smith. This man may have been Blanchard.

"Where could Blanchard be found?" asked a man at police headquarters at Rathbun.

"He might be in Little Rock," answered the prisoner.

RATHBUN'S STORY OF THE PLOT.

Scheme Was To Foist Bogus Corpse As His Own and Collect Insurance—How the Victim Was Picked.

Desertion, wholesale murder, arson, such was the desperate game Charles Newell Rathbun planned, and lost. Had

(Continued On Third Page.)

MUST AGREE Or President Will Choose a Collector.

BUT A FEW HOURS LEFT.

EXECUTIVE INCLINES TO GEN. BASIL W. DUKE.

BUT DUKE WILL NOT HAVE IT.

Anti-Stone Men Still Far Apart and a Decision Must Be Reached To-day.

"BANK AND FILE" WANTS IT.

Washington, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—"If you can't agree on the collectorship, I will select a candidate myself," was President Roosevelt's statement to the Kentucky Republicans in conference with him upon the Louisville collectorship this morning. They return to the White House to-morrow, but from present indications it looks as if the President would have to do his own selecting.

The opposition to the Combs-Yerkes faction is in fine spirits to-night. They claim they have Col. Sam Stone beaten for the collectorship, and that point won it is now practically a small matter who is appointed. The President is quoted as saying to-day that he didn't like Stone's nepotism, referring to the fact that Stone when Auditor for the State had placed a number of his relatives in office. This expression of the President is construed to mean that the tremendous fight made upon Stone by Deboe, Boring and Bradley has had its effect upon the President.

On the other hand Col. Stone's friends claim that the President will not be influenced by such a small matter, and they do not concede an anti-Stone victory.

Duke Favorably Mentioned.

The feature of the White House visit to-day was the announcement that Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, was in the lead for the collectorship, and has a good chance for the appointment if the Republicans cannot agree upon a regular organization man. It is reported that the President has been considering Gen. Duke's name for the collectorship ever since it became evident that the factions could not get together. Gen. Duke came to Washington to see the President two weeks ago presumably in the interest of Craft. The result of his visit is not known except that the President, asked the delegation to-day what they thought of Duke for the collectorship.

Duke's Work Deserves Reward.

The suggestion took them so much by surprise that very little was said on the subject. All of them agree, however, that Duke is a strong factor in the race, and is liable to carry off the prize. He will not meet with serious opposition from any factions, as it is recognized that Gen. Duke's work for the party deserves the best the President can give. At the same time every effort is being made to unite Deboe, Bradley, Boring and Irwin upon one of the candidates. A conference held to-night, however, broke up with matters in no better shape than heretofore. Neither Deboe or Irwin shows any inclination to drop Green or Brown, their respective candidates, and Bradley and Boring are still for Craft, who is evidently the strongest man among the announced candidates for the position.

Duke being for Craft, his appointment would be considered by Boring in the nature of a victory. Mr. Boring's friends, therefore, feel that he will be the winner in the fight, whether the opponents go to Duke or Craft.

Others Want To Be Heard.

Representative Irwin saw the President this morning and presented to him a telegram he had received from George W. Long, of Lexington, and other members of the Louisville Republican Campaign Committee, requesting that the collectorship appointment be delayed one week in order to give the rank and file an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Irwin does not seem to know who the rank and file favors. If they are split up as badly as the leaders it will require a good deal more than one week to get their cases before the President. It is reported, however, that the rank and file of the Republican Committee of Louisville, headed by J. A. Stratton, Mr. Stratton, however, will not receive the support of Mr. Bradley, Mr. Boring or Mr. Deboe, so his candidacy will only serve to further muddy the water.

Friends of Lewis At Work.

John W. Lewis, of Springfield, and George W. Long, of Lexington, arrived to-night. Mr. Lewis' friends are trying to get him in as the compromise candidate, but so far without success. On the whole, the Louisville collectorship is badly mixed up, with the chances favoring Gen. Duke, owing to the inability of the different factions to agree. It is reported to-night that strong New York influences are at work for Gen. Duke, and as New York's way usually has weight in the vicinity of the White House, no one here would be surprised at his appointment. The New York influence may be August Belmont, Chairman of the board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

DUKE WOULD NOT HAVE IT.

His Refusal Makes the Contest Still More Open.

Gen. Duke was told about the report from Washington last night that the

INSULTS UPON KENTUCKY RESENTED IN CAUSTIC LETTER

"But, even with this understanding of your embarrassing position, confronted, as you were, on the one side by the law and justice, and on the other by a miserable political bargain, I could not believe that you would so far forget the dignity and obligations of your office and the courteous relations that exist among the Chief Executives of the various States, as to go out of your way to offer a gratuitous insult to the people of Kentucky, and to cast a reflection upon the courts and public officials of the State."—(Gov. Beckham's letter to Gov. Durbin.)

President was considering his name in connection with the collectorship, and asked if he were an applicant for the position. "I am not," he said, "and would not accept it if appointed. I heard the rumor to-night, but do not believe it. The President did not intimate to me what I was in Washington that my name had been considered. I am not an applicant for the office, and if my name is being considered it is without my knowledge."

Gen. Duke is probably the first person in Louisville who knew that Mr. Sapp would not be reappointed. He was in Washington a few weeks ago and had a talk with the President. During the conversation Gen. Duke was told that Mr. Sapp would not be reappointed.

BREAKS KNEE CAP.

LESLIE COMBS PAINFULLY IN- JURED IN WASHINGTON.

BAKER ASKS REAPPOINTMENT.

President Glad To Meet Only Ken- tucky Republican Who Has No Opposition.

Washington, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Leslie Combs, of Louisville, Pension Agent for Kentucky, met with a severe and painful accident this morning in front of the Raleigh Hotel, where he is stopping. Mr. Combs had just passed out of the door, when he slipped and fell, breaking his knee cap. He will be placed on the Chesapeake and Ohio train to-morrow afternoon and will be taken to Louisville.

Representative Irwin presented to the President this morning Dr. T. H. Baker, Postmaster of Louisville, and asked for his reappointment. The President said he was glad to find one man in Kentucky who has no opposition.

Quay May Resign.

A special to the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "It is reported here to-day on apparent good authority that Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, will tender his resignation as a member of the United States Senate when that body meets next month. Senator Quay has been in ill health for a considerable time, and it is believed that for that reason he has decided to take the action indicated." It is not thought that there is much credit to be placed in the foregoing. While Senator Quay is in wretched health, still he does not have to resign his seat in the Senate to take care of himself. He can get an indefinite leave of absence and go to Florida and remain all winter.

A Blow To Washington Star.

The result of the elections in Kentucky and Maryland was a sad blow to the Washington Star. The prospect of Mr. Gorman again coming to the Senate worries that "Independent" newspaper not a little.

The President is reading paragraphs of his coming message to some of his intimate friends "strictly confidential" and some of them are not keeping the secret.

Col. James E. Pepper and wife, of Kentucky, are at the Hotel Barton.

SHELBY CITIZENS INTERESTED IN RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Congressman Gilbert Promises To Do
All In His Power To Secure
Congressional Action.

Shelbyville, Ky., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting called by Congressman G. G. Gilbert, of this district, in the interest of free rural postal delivery was held at the courthouse here this afternoon. The meeting was largely attended and all those present seemed highly interested in hearing the matter discussed. Congressman Gilbert called the meeting to order and explained the manner of securing free rural delivery. J. H. Maddox was elected chairman and C. M. Lewis, editor of the Shelby Sentinel, was chosen secretary.

A committee composed of twenty persons representing every section of Shelby county was chosen to investigate the various routes and to report at a meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon. Congressman Gilbert has promised his hearty co-operation in securing free delivery for Shelby and the other counties of his district.

Plague Breaks Out At Odessa.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A cablegram was received to-day at the office of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service saying that the plague had broken out at Odessa, Russia. The office also was informed from Liverpool that the custom-house at that point issued clean bills of health to-day and that there has not been a fresh case of the plague at Glasgow since the 1st inst.

Mississippi Should Be Thankful.
Jackson, Miss., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—

Gov. Beckham Re- plies To Gov. Durbin.

"A PARTY AFTER THE FACT."

In Refusing To Sur- render the Fu- gitives.

"HAS VIOLATED OATH,"

And He Is "Held Up to Public Scorn."

HAS PERVERTED THE RECORD.

Gov. Beckham Also Says That Spirit of the Con- stitution Is Ignored.

PAYING A POLITICAL DEBT

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—In a letter addressed this afternoon to Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, Gov. Beckham replies in a caustic manner to the reflections of that official, in refusing to honor requisitions for the fugitives, Taylor and Finley, and charges that by such refusal the Indiana Executive has made himself a party after the fact to the most infamous crime in the history of Kentucky, the murder of William Goebel. He charges Durbin with having violated the oath which he took when he became Governor of the State of Indiana, and holds him up to public scorn for unjust and inexcusable misrepresentations in his letter of refusal, in deliberately misquoting the record in the case of Caleb Powers in an effort to bring discredit upon an honorable and upright Judge.

Compares Him With Mount.

In his letter, Gov. Beckham says that he declined to criticize the late Gov. Mount for his refusal to honor requisitions for the fugitives because he believed that, while that official had acted under gross misrepresentations made to him as to facts and an erroneous conception of his official powers, he had been governed by honest and conscientious convictions. "I cannot say so much for you," says the letter addressed to Gov. Durbin.

No Power To Protect Fugitives.

Gov. Beckham takes up in his letter and discusses the power of the Governor of Indiana, or of any other State, to hold fugitives for whom requisition has been regularly made, taking the stand that they have no such power. He quotes from article four, section two, of the Constitution of the United States, and from section 1278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, showing that the word "shall" is used in both, and that the expression, "it shall be the duty" of the Governor, does not allow any discretionary power. He quotes further from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Kentucky against Dennison, where the Governor of Ohio had refused to surrender a fugitive asked for by the Governor of Kentucky. The court refused to grant the mandamus asked for in that special case, but the Chief Justice of the court said in that opinion that the Governor had no discretionary power to refuse a requisition and could be nothing more in performing this duty than a mere ministerial officer.

May Go To the Courts.

The remarks of Gov. Beckham upon the constitutional and statute provision, and upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dennison case, are taken as an intimation that this will be the next step taken by the Kentucky authorities to secure the return of the fugitives for trial. If such a proceeding is instituted it will likely be begun in the courts of Indiana and taken from there to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Perversion of the Record.

Passing on from what he considers Durbin's disregard of the Constitution and laws of the country, Gov. Beckham goes into detail to show the record in the trial of Caleb Powers and sought to bring discredit upon Judge Cantill,

CAPTURED.

LEADER OF LEAVENWORTH MU- TINY TAKEN PRISONER.

AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE.

The Fugitive Slightly Wounded In the Head—Another Convict Arrest- ed After Being Shot.

Tepeka, Kan., Nov. 11.—Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the mutiny at the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, which resulted in the escape last Thursday of twenty-six prisoners, was captured eight miles north of Council Grove this evening by a posse under command of Deputy United States Marshal E. A. Prescott. Thompson would not surrender, but was taken after a hard fight with the officers, in which he was shot in the head, but not severely injured. No number of the posse was hurt.

Deputy Marshal Prescott has been in Council Grove ever since Saturday morning on the watch for escaped prisoners. There escaped a number of them in this vicinity and several degradation on property have resulted from their presence. This morning Deputy Prescott, heard of the presence of a fugitive in a few miles south of town and immediately set out to make the capture, assisted by Sheriff Michael and some other officers.

The officers had just emerged from a wooded tract when they saw Thompson running across the open. He was ordered to halt, but he answered by wheeling around and doing some rapid firing with a 44-caliber revolver. The first shot from the Thompson dropped. He was stunned and was easily secured.

Another Mortally Wounded.

Lawrence Lewis, another fugitive, was mortally wounded this morning near Quenemo, Kan., while making a dash through a cord of armed deputies. Now there are but twelve prisoners at large.

Lewis is a white boy, twenty years of age, who was sent up in October, 1899, to undergo a five-year sentence for larceny. He was tracked to a wooded place near Quenemo by the City Marshal of that place, which is situated forty miles southwest from Fort Leavenworth, and a dozen men bearing rifles. An order to surrender was met with defiance and Lewis, unarmed, and, although practically surrounded, darted to the nearest opening. He had gone scarcely a hundred yards, when a bullet from a rifle in the hands of one of his pursuers pierced his lung from behind and brought him to the ground. Bleeding and fatally wounded, Lewis was taken to the

DARK PLOT TO MURDER,
BURN AND THEN SWINDLE

(Continued From First Page.)

he won, his reward would have been \$4,000 of stolen money. For the loser stood the gallows, and Rathbun lost, for now he is in jail charged with murder, and circumstantial evidence points overwhelmingly against him. The prisoner confesses in part and strives to implicate an unknown alleged accomplice. But who is the dead man?

"We were going to use the stiff, but he shuffled off on us too soon." "No, I don't see why Blanchard should have done me that way, flushing the game ahead of time. Of course, we had planned to burn the hotel."

And this is the substance of the confession of the deserter from the United States army who planned to murder a man, burn a hotel, and then foist off the charred body of his victim as his own in order to get the insurance, \$4,000.

It all came to a head yesterday, following quickly the Courier-Journal's story of the bogus corpse that was discovered by the insurance agents at Little Rock, Ark. Chief Gunther received information that a suspicious character had enlisted in the regular army. Some one had noticed him near Fifth and Jefferson streets buying papers and had seen that he acted strangely. Chief Gunther notified Capt. Sullivan, of the detective force. Capt. Sullivan, with Detective Ross, went at once to the recruiting station. A slender, nervous-looking man dressed in an ill-fitting new uniform stood near the door.

"Are you Lou Root?" asked the detective.

"Yes," replied the man, unhesitatingly.

"Then come with us."

They took him over to headquarters and dropped him into the "sweater," and in a couple of hours they had found that "Lou Root" was "Ten Eyke," the mysterious man in the Jeffersonville murder case; then, that Ten Eyke was Charles Newell Rathbun, a deserter from the United States army, and the supposed murder. The rest was easy.

Rathbun confessed to everything but administering the poison that killed the unknown man. "Blanchard" did that, he intimated. A Courier-Journal reporter was admitted to see Rathbun.

Rathbun is a slender, long-armed, nervous-looking fellow, with low-growing hair, and big blue eyes that look straight at a man when he talks. At first glance one is impressed by his likeness to the picture of Molyneux, the man who figured in the mysterious New York poisoning case. When addressed by the reporter he looked up, smiled wearily and shook his head.

"I don't know that I could say anything that would do me any good," he said.

At last Rathbun told his story.

Rathbun Tells of the Plot.

"I enlisted in the army at Little Rock and was put in the recruiting office. There I married, but I was thinking about some scheme to make money. I was transferred to Plattsburg barracks, but before I went I told the girl that if my body came back, or anything like that, just to bury it. That would be all right. She understood."

"At Plattsburg I got in with Corporal Blanchard. We became thick, and decided to desert. Blanchard went first. That was five weeks ago. I followed him in a week. We met in Buffalo and I told him my scheme to beat the insurance company. I had taken out \$4,000 with the Metropolitan Life in Little Rock and I wanted to get hold of the money. After two days in Buffalo we separated. We hummed the East and met again by appointment in Cincinnati ten days ago. There we fixed it up to slip a stiff into some hotel, then set fire to the building after having left letters and papers of mine in the pockets of the stiff's clothes. Of course, when the hotel burned, we expected the stiff to be burned up, too, or, at least, so scorched that no one could recognize him."

The speaker paused to wipe his face and hands with his handkerchief, for though the room was quite cool, he was perspiring profusely.

"You know you did that murder, Rathbun," broke in an officer who was listening.

Rathbun only shrugged his shoulders. "I know appearances are against me, but, honest, he shuffled off too soon."

Then he took up again the story where he had left off.

"Blanchard was to furnish the stiff. My part was to get the evidence."

"But how about the money?"

"Oh, that would be attended to in Little Rock."

"I got to Louisville on Saturday, November 2, and registered at the St. Cloud Hotel. Blanchard had not come down from Cincinnati. Blanchard came down Wednesday morning from Cincinnati. We met by appointment in front of the Salvation headquarters. We selected that because there is a headquarters in every town. When we met in the evening Blanchard introduced me to the stiff. He looked like a stiff if there ever was one."

"What was his name?"

Rathbun seemed to study.

"Honest, now, I don't know that. We got to be pretty good friends and drank together that night."

"We three got to talking, and I left him with Blanchard. We were going to pull off the game over at that hotel in Jeffersonville because they had no night clerk there. I left the stiff with Blanchard and went back to the St. Cloud Hotel, where I gave up my room."



MARTIN DONAHUE, LOUISVILLE DETECTIVE ON THE CASE



THE ROOM IN WHICH THE BODY WAS FOUND SHOWING POSITION OF CLOTHING AND BODY IN BED. THE OLD COAT WAS HANGING ON FOOT BOARD OF BED + CROSS SHOWS WHERE KEY OF ROOM WAS FOUND



NEWELL C. RATHBUN PHOTO BY G.H. ELROD & BRO.



OFFICER MIKE A. WALL OF JEFFERSONVILLE WHO IS DOING SOME GOOD WORK



FRANK OGDEN, PROP. FALLS CITY HOTEL



PHOTO FOUND IN RATHBUN'S SUIT CASE. HE SAYS THE MAN IN MIDDLE IS HIMSELF

RATHBUN IN CHIEF SULLIVAN'S OFFICE

THE MID-NIGHT FERRY



CHARLIE ROSS, LOUISVILLE DETECTIVE ON THE CASE

Louisville Nov 8
Coroner Coots
Jeffersonville Ind
Sir:
In looking over tonight papers I see that you wanted to see me in regards to Rathbun, so will write what I know.
When in Little Rock last summer I met him and he and he did me several favors and helped me financially so when I met him here and found him without money I paid for his supper, bed &...

FAC-SIMILE OF FIRST PAGE OF LETTER RECEIVED BY CORONOR COOTS AND SIGNED W.L. TEN EYKE

Newell C Rathbun

RATHBUN'S SIGNATURE MADE IN DETECTIVES OFFICE

FALLS CITY HOTEL.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

FRANK OGDEN, Proprietor.

Guests are hereby notified that the Proprietor will not hold himself responsible for Valuables, Money, Jewelry, Etc., unless the same is deposited in the safe at the office. All bills will be charged in full from the TIME a room is engaged until the account is settled at the office. Guests without baggage are required to pay in advance.

TIME	ROOMS	AMT.	NAME	RESIDENCE
Nov 6-1901			W.S. MacRae	New York
Nov 7-1901			Newell C Rathbun	St Louis Mo
			Wm Ten Eyke	Watertown N.Y.

How THE NAMES LOOKED ON THE HOTEL REGISTER

Paid \$ 29 Wm Ten Eyke Watertown N.Y

SIGNATURE MADE AT ST. CLOUD HOTEL THE DAY HE ARRIVED IN LOUISVILLE

\$ 29 W L Ten Eyke Watertown, N

SIGNATURE MADE THE MORNING AFTER THE MURDER

"Of course, I never knew Blanchard was going to do anything wrong or dope the fellow. I met 'em later, and then I started to take the bum over to Jeffersonville."

"Where did you meet him?" suggested the reporter.

"Oh, on Third street somewhere," said Rathbun, carelessly.

"But where?"

"Oh, I don't remember exactly."

"We went over on the boat and I then noticed that the bum was drunk. He wanted to pick a fight on the boat going over, but he didn't seem dopy at all."

At the Hotel.

"We went up to the hotel and registered."

"Who did the registering?"

"Oh, I did; the other fellow was drunk, I told you," and Rathbun smiled pityingly at the man who could not remember that much.

"Did you register yourself Ten Eyke or Rathbun?"

"I called myself Ten Eyke, just as I did at the St. Cloud Hotel."

"Why did you register him then as Rathbun?"

"Well, I thought that would do as well as anything else, and, besides, he was the stiff selected, anyhow."

"Now, Mr. Rathbun," asked the reporter, "when that stiff died, how did it happen that your letters were found in his clothes?"

"That was queer," said Rathbun.

"They just must have been in that coat I lent him."

"Rather careless of you, wasn't it?" suggested a bystander.

"Well, you know, I am a bit careless," and Rathbun smiled his same sickly smile.

"I don't know how Blanchard could have done me that way," he continued, protestingly, as a child might speak of a slight upon him by a supposed friend.

"Flushed the Game Too Soon."

"The idea of his flushing the game so soon. I can't believe it. I think the fellow must have died of alcoholism. After he was dead, though, I didn't see why I should not take advantage of the providential chance."

"I came back to Louisville, wrote to Coroner Coots, then joined the army to get out of town."

"Where was Blanchard, you ask?"

Why, I don't know. He must have skinned out. I have never seen him. I wish I knew where he is. I'd tell it. If the game had gone through all right, me and the girl would have lived good. I would have deserted again, you know."

"As it turned out—well, I lost, and there is nothing doing. Only one thing you may be sure about. I didn't give that fellow the dope. I know nothing about that. I was only to furnish the evidence. Blanchard was to get the stiff. I reckon he got him all right."

"I knew that guy was drunk when I took him to the hotel, but I left him in his room fair and square. I didn't kill him."

"But suppose, Rathbun, that you had burned the hotel, don't you think that some persons might have been burned to death?"

"Yes," admitted Rathbun, after a pause, when he had wiped his forehead and his hands quite dry from the perspiration. "That might have happened."

LOOKS LIKE CHARLES GOODMAN.

Victim of Laudanum Supposed To Be Evansville Tramp.

The detectives are certain that the body which was found in the Jeffersonville hotel was that of Charles Goodman, of Evansville, Ind. Goodman's occupation, according to dispatches from his home city, was that of a professional tramp.

On October 29 he arrived in Louisville and darkness found him sitting behind the Evansville tramp who was found dead. The most convincing proof is the episode about the change of clothes which was made in the Jeffersonville hotel shortly after the arrival of the two strangers. When Goodman left the Salvation Army headquarters he wore

a brown check coat and vest and a little soft hat.

The man whom Ten Eyke registered as Rathbun wore a soft hat and an old brown check coat and vest.

When Goodman left his sleeping quarters he wore no collar or tie. The man who accompanied "Ten Eyke" was noticeable for this reason.

This was at 8 o'clock. It required about thirty minutes for the transformation scene, and when the two again appeared in the lobby of the Falls City Hotel the man known as Rathbun would not have been recognized. W. M. Bussey, who is in charge of the sleeping quarters of the Salvation Army, and J. C. Pelton, his assistant, noticed quite a change in Goodman's appearance when he returned about 9:30 o'clock.

"It was a queer thing," said Pelton last night. "Goodman left in his old clothes at 7 o'clock, and at 9:30 he was back with a new coat and vest. He also wore a collar, something that had

not been around his neck since he came here."

Descriptions Tally.

Another convincing bit of evidence is the similarity in the description of the body and that of Goodman.

From Jeffersonville comes this description of the body: "He had auburn hair and rather prominent nose. His left forearm was marked, there being two red scars about the size of a half dollar on it. There was a scar across the bridge of the nose. He was twenty-one to thirty years of age."

And from Evansville comes this description of Goodman: "Goodman is about twenty-one years old, about five feet six inches tall, rather slender, smooth face, weight about 150 pounds, hair black, inclined to curl, rather hollow eyed, was bit with policeman's club, may have small scar on right cheek below eye, rather pleasant appearance, wore brown suit and derby hat when here."

This description was furnished by a patrolman who once arrested Goodman and Jake Schneider, a boy who once tramped with Goodman.

At the Salvation Army they said that Goodman was about twenty-three years of age, that he was slim and had a prominent nose. They didn't remember about the scar under the eye. In the Evansville description the old brown coat is mentioned.

In only two respects do the descriptions differ. Deputy Coroner Coots says that the body was that of a man about thirty years of age, and the Evansville description says that Goodman was twenty-one years old. But death may have caused the body to appear older and the death pallor may have been mistaken for a sign of age. The other difference is in the color of the hair.

Descriptions of Hair Differ.

Deputy Coroner Coots says that it

Rathbun Makes His Confession.

"I don't know that I could say anything that would do me good. We fixed it up to slip a stiff into some hotel, then set fire to the building after having left letters and papers of mine in the pockets of the stiff's clothes."

"Of course, when the hotel burned we expected the stiff to be burned up, too, or, at least, so scorched that no one would recognize him."

"Blanchard was to furnish the stiff, while I furnished the evidence."

"When the hotel burned some other persons might have been burned, too, don't you think?"

"Yes, that might have happened."



CAPT. SULLIVAN, Chief of Louisville's Detective Department.

a brown check coat and vest and a little soft hat.

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Descriptions of Hair Differ.

Deputy Coroner Coots says that it

was auburn and the Evansville description says that it was black. But the people at the Salvation Army agree with the Jeffersonville official.

The story of Goodman's disappearance is a strange one. He was a jolly young man, according to J. C. Pelton. He had traveled all over the country, usually on the bumpers of a freight train, and had many interesting stories of tramp life at the end of his tongue. He never bothered about work, but was always on the lookout for what he termed a "good thing."

Found An Easy Mark.

On Wednesday afternoon he ran into the headquarters and shouted: "I've got a mark. I've got a mark. Why he's easy; so easy that when I struck him for a dinner he gave me two bits. Oh, it's a shame to take money that comes so easy."

He was in great glee. "And what's better there's more where it came from."

When he sobered down somewhat, he said that he met a man in front of the headquarters who had given him a quarter and had made an appointment for 7 o'clock.

When Goodman Disappeared.

Goodman disappeared at the appointed hour and was not again seen until 9:30 o'clock. Then he was transformed from the tramp to the prosperous appearing young man.

"I'm going with him," were his first words.

"We're going to Frankfort and some of these Kentucky towns. But I'm going to Indiana to-night." Some one asked him what he was going to do.

"Oh, I don't know, and I'm not worrying. There's money in it and why should I worry?"

It was about 10 o'clock when he waved a farewell and disappeared.

Did Not Return Again.

He did not return on Thursday, but nothing was thought of it and Bussey supposed that he was with the stranger in Frankfort. On Friday, a letter arrived. It was postmarked Evansville. That afternoon a stranger asked for Goodman. "He's not here," said the man in charge.

"Well, is there any mail?" inquired the stranger.

"A letter," was the answer.

"He told me that he might not be in and for me to take any mail that came for him."

Goodman's Mail To Stranger.

The letter was given to the stranger

and he walked over to the stove. He remained there for about five minutes. Then he returned the letter to the desk.

"He's in Indiana. I guess you'd better keep it until he gets back."

The detectives are looking for the stranger.

The letter was from an Evansville chum.

Rathbun gave the detectives the tip that started the search for Goodman. He said that he met the man in front of the Salvation Army headquarters. Detectives Donahue and Ross immediately started in search of a clue. Pelton was the first man whom they questioned.

"Did anybody disappear from here on last Wednesday?" they inquired.

Pelton did not hesitate an instant before answering: "Yes, Charles Goodman left here that day."

"Charles Goodman? And who was he?"

Pelton told them all that he knew: gave them a good description and told of the stranger who gave him a quarter.

"A great piece of luck," said Donahue to Ross. "We're on the right trail."

They went to Jeffersonville last night and they are now convinced that when Goodman met the man who had befriended him he met the man who was responsible for his disappearance.

AT THE SCENE OF ACTION.

Arrival of the Two Men In Jeffersonville—A Helpless Companion.

When two men, one dark complexioned, wearing a short beard and good clothes, the other shabbily dressed, silent and carrying the baggage of the former, stepped into the office of the Falls City Hotel, in Jeffersonville, last Wednesday evening, Frank Ogden, the landlord, eyed them cautiously for the reason that the man of genteel appearance had passed the hotel twice during the afternoon and peered in curiously.

Jarvis Ogden and Donald McKnight were sitting in the office at the time. The proprietor stepped out for a moment and the man with the beard registered. Both Jarvis Ogden and McKnight agree that this man registered both names.

Jarvis Ogden eyed the man with the black beard with a queer expression. He never spoke. Landlord Ogden came in and the well-dressed man said:

"We want to go to our rooms for a little while."

Jarvis Ogden states that the shabbily dressed man stepped through the hall door first, carrying the grip belonging to the man with the black beard. He seemed to be in good health, but had a

peculiar expression, and never took his eyes off the dark-complexioned man.

Not long afterward the two reappeared in the office. The little man had on a different coat and vest. Brown-checked garments had been laid aside for a coat and vest of blue-gray material. These "Ten Eyke" had given the man who had registered as Rathbun. On the latter's head was a small crush hat. He stood silent. "Ten Eyke," addressing the proprietor, said:

Going Out For a "Time."

"We are going out for a time. What time can we get in?"

Landlord Ogden answered: "Any hour. The door is never locked. Just walk in and go to your rooms."

Then the landlord inquired of

REBELS FAIL

In Attempt To Surprise American Troops.

AN ATTACK BY FILIPINOS

REFUSED AND INSURGENTS ARE COMPLETELY ROUTED.

A DESERTER IS TAKEN.

Manila, Nov. 11.—Maj. William L. Pitzer, of the Eighth regiment of Infantry, commanding the Mindoro expedition, reports that the garrison of Abra de Ilog was attacked yesterday by a force of insurgents commanded by Lencos. The Filipinos apparently attempted to repeat the Samar tactics, but the Americans, who were breakfasting fully armed, completely routed the insurgents, who left five men dead on the field, each having a rifle and ammunition. One American was seriously wounded.

Capt. Noyes, of the Thirtieth Infantry, commanding a detachment of fifty men, has captured a deserter named Richter, of the Sixth Infantry, who was the uniform of an insurgent lieutenant. Maj. Pitzer says he recently captured five officers and a large part of an insurgent company, all fully armed. It is believed the insurgents recently received an illicit supply of munitions of war.

Insurgents Flocking Northward.

Catbalogan, Island of Samar, Nov. 11.—The insurgents are flocking northward. They are suffering greatly from famine. Many isolated boulders have surrendered. Only four, caused by Lukban's proclamation threatening death to those who surrender, prevents a general submission of the insurgents, but it is expected that this will be secured in a few days.

LABOR ORGANIZER ARRESTED IN PORTO RICO.

President Gompers, of the American Federation, Enters a Protest.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day saw the President to protest against the arrest of Santiago Iglesias, who was sent to Porto Rico by the Federation to organize the workmen of the island.

Before Mr. Gompers explained to the President the purpose of his visit, and asked that Gov. Hunt be notified that his mission was not to stir up strife, but simply to organize labor along legitimate lines. By the President's direction, Secretary Cortisano wrote to Gov. Hunt concerning Mr. Iglesias' mission. That letter was dated October 19. Last Saturday Mr. Gompers was surprised to receive the following cablegram from Mr. Iglesias:

"Am arrested when stepped ashore. No warrant was shown. Ignored (ignorant) charges. Remain jail."

This message Mr. Gompers showed to the President and the President immediately sent an inquiry to Gov. Hunt as to the cause of the arrest.

Cause of His Arrest.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 11.—Santiago Iglesias was arrested here last Thursday. His detention was due to his non-appearance after having been three times summoned by the local courts to appear in a case against him and seven others brought in July of last year, when the currency was changed. At that time he persuaded the local Federation of Labor to order all labor organizations to go on strike because they were not paid in gold at the same rate as silver.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY IN SECRET SESSION.

Dewey and His Associates Begin Consideration of the Mass of Evidence Submitted.

Washington, Nov. 11.—At 10 o'clock to-day Admiral George Dewey and Rear Admiral Denham and Ramsey composed the Schley court of inquiry, meeting at their quarters in the McLean building behind closed doors and began the discussion and consideration of evidence brought forward in the investigation concluded last week.

The sittings of the court are to be strictly secret. The court adjourned at 12:30 for the day.

Admiral Dewey said after to-day's session that as yet he could not foresee how long it would be before the court would be ready with its findings. He pointed out that it had taken nearly eight weeks to search the material in hand and that the court could not be expected to draw its conclusions in a hurry. When asked if the work was divided in the interest of expediency among the members of the court, he said: "No; we are working together as a court should."

JEROME WILL TRY CASE AGAINST DEVEY.

Petition of the Deputy Police Commissioner Denied By Supreme Court.

New York, Nov. 11.—The application of Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery, to make absolute a temporary writ of prohibition restraining Justice William C. M. Thompson from trying charges of neglect of duty preferred against him, was to-day denied by Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court, the Justice holding that the Magistrate has jurisdiction to entertain the complaint.

The charges against Devery were made by Patrolman O'Neil, who alleged that Devery had taken him with oppression in firing him thirty days pay for offenses against the rules of the Police Department. It was alleged in support of the application for the writ that Devery's acts were performed while he was acting in a judicial capacity, and that he was therefore exempt from personal liability. It was also claimed that Justice Jerome was biased and prejudiced, and inspired by partisan motives.

Alleged Conspirators Fined.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Samuel C. Kanter

and B. H. Loveless, charged with furnishing civil-service examination questions to one of the candidates in advance, were fined \$1,000 each by Judge Neely to-day. A new trial was granted David B. Weber, the other alleged conspirator.

PETER GILSEY DIES SUDDENLY ON STREET.

Head of a Wealthy New York Family Is Stricken Without Warning.

New York, Nov. 11.—Peter Gilsey, the eldest of the wealthy Gilsey family, of this city, died last night. He was walking on the street when a blood vessel burst and he lived but a few minutes. He was fifty-seven years of age and the eldest son of Peter Gilsey, who amassed the family fortune. His brothers, Henry and John, survive him. The Gilsey family case was set aside on the ground that a child's life did not have that pecuniary value to its parents.

LIFE OF A CHILD VALUED AT \$1,000.

New Jersey Supreme Court's Peculiar Decision In a Damage Suit.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11.—The New Jersey Supreme Court rendered a number of decisions to-day.

In the case of Gram damage suit, which has been tried four times, the court decided that the child would not grant a new trial unless the child's father accepted a verdict of \$1,000. The last verdict was for \$1,800. In previous trials a verdict for \$5,000 was rendered, but each case was set aside on the ground that a child's life did not have that pecuniary value to its parents.

CHINESE RESCUE SUN FROM THE DRAGON.

Strange Ceremony Attending Eclipse of the Orb of Day.

Pekin, Nov. 11.—In conformity with a notice which the Foreign Office sent to the legations, all the Chinese officials in the capital gathered to-day at the Board of Rites to "rescue the sun" from the dragon. The sun was suffering from a partial eclipse. The rescue was accomplished by prostrations, the burning of incense and the beating of drums. A few foreigners, for the first time in history, were permitted to witness the ceremony.

COTTON POOL BROKEN UP.

Competition Prevent Demoralization of Trade In Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—The pool that was recently formed in secret among the Huntsville cotton buyers to keep down the price of cotton in this city has been broken up by the appearance of competitors in the field. A local newspaper uncovered the existence of the pool and the first benefits of their freedom were felt Saturday when three foreign buyers appeared and the price of cotton here rose thirty-five points.

During this month and later months of last year's season, the demand for the Huntsville mills caused a bale of cotton in Huntsville to be worth as much as one in New York, and as the number of mills has increased by three it is expected that New York prices will prevail again this season.

ASSUMES HIS OFFICE.

"Stoker Mayor" of Bridgeport Receives Many Congratulations.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 11.—Dennis Mulvihill, the "stoker Mayor" assumed office at noon to-day. He was called up by 500 persons within two hours and about a bushel of mail bearing congratulations and good wishes was delivered to him. Mayor Mulvihill was for thirty years fireman in a manufacturing concern here. During the campaign many contributions toward defraying the expenses of his canvass were made to him, but he returned the donations in every instance.

NEGRO MORTALLY WOUNDED

By the Father of a Child Whom He Had Killed.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 11.—B. F. Brooks, a Bolivar county planter, shot and fatally wounded Jack Moore, a negro, who had been convicted of killing Brooks' son, and given a three-year penitentiary sentence.

TWO MEN FATALLY KILLED.

Mississippians Attacked On a Country Road By Old Enemies.

Jessamine, Miss., Nov. 11.—Last night Morgan Harrington and Robert Fayette were attacked in the road near Fayette by Walter Bailey, Frank Peoples and another man, name unknown. Knives were used, Harrington was killed and Fayette mortally wounded. The trouble grew out of an alleged intimacy between Harrington's sister and a young man of Bailey's sister.

WANT TEA DUTY REPEALED.

Association Organized To Fight For Removal of Tariff.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Tea Duty Repeal Association, consisting of some of the leading wholesale grocers, jobbers and importers of tea in this country, has just been organized. The object of the association is to secure the removal of the tariff of ten cents per pound on all tea imported into this country.

IMMENSE WHEAT RANCH.

Illinois Man Purchases 180,000 Acres In Western Kansas.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 11.—William Ogden, of aet good country, Ill., has bought 180,000 acres of land in western Kansas, which will be converted into the largest wheat ranch in the world. The land was owned by about fifteen different parties. Ogden paid \$2.50 an acre on average.

Enameline

BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE

CORN SCARCE.

Lowest General Average Ever Recorded.

ONLY 16.4 BUSHELS AN ACRE.

THE POTATO CROP IS ALSO VERY SMALL.

TOBACCO YIELD IS GOOD.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The following crop report was issued this afternoon by the Department of Agriculture:

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture is 16.4 bushels, as compared with an average of 15.5 bushels in 1900 and 15.0 bushels in 1899, and a ten-year average of 14.4 bushels. The present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 12.5 bushels per acre.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of potatoes is 15.9 bushels, as compared with an average of 15.5 bushels in 1900 and 15.0 bushels in 1899, and a ten-year average of 16.5 bushels. Of the six States having ten thousand acres or upward under this product, the present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 12.5 bushels per acre. The general average for the country is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25.5; Missouri, 18.5; Kansas, 18.8; Nebraska, 14.1. Of the twenty-three States having one million acres or upward in corn, the present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 12.5 bushels per acre. The general average for the country is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25.5; Missouri, 18.5; Kansas, 18.8; Nebraska, 14.1. Of the twenty-three States having one million acres or upward in corn, the present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 12.5 bushels per acre. The general average for the country is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25.5; Missouri, 18.5; Kansas, 18.8; Nebraska, 14.1.

Buckwheat.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 15.9 bushels, as compared with an average of 15.5 bushels in 1900 and 15.0 bushels in 1899, and a ten-year average of 16.5 bushels. Of the six States having ten thousand acres or upward under this product, the present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 12.5 bushels per acre. The general average for the country is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25.5; Missouri, 18.5; Kansas, 18.8; Nebraska, 14.1.

Yield of Hay.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of hay is 1.32 tons, as compared with an average of 1.25 tons in 1900 and 1.20 tons in 1899, and a ten-year average of 1.25 tons. The present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 1.15 tons per acre. The general average for the country is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25.5; Missouri, 18.5; Kansas, 18.8; Nebraska, 14.1.

Tobacco.

Of the fifteen principal tobacco States, the present indicated yield is the lowest since 1880, when it was 1.15 tons per acre. The general average for the country is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25.5; Missouri, 18.5; Kansas, 18.8; Nebraska, 14.1.

Generous Gift For Montgomery Y. M. C. A.

George Foster Peabody, of New York, Practically Donates \$21,000.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11.—George Foster Peabody, of New York City, has practically donated \$21,000 to the Montgomery Young Men's Christian Association. The gift is in the form of a handsome residence in the heart of the city, which was made to Mr. Peabody to-day. The purchase price was \$14,000. He will give it to the local association at a nominal yearly rent, and will spend \$2,000 in furnishing the building. In addition to these subscriptions, it is announced that Mr. Peabody has subscribed \$5,000 toward a fund to build a handsome structure in Montgomery to be occupied by the local association. Mr. Peabody is a member of the New York and Georgia House of Representatives. He is a native of Columbus, Ga.

ELEVATOR MAN'S BRAVERY.

He Saves Many Lives In a Brooklyn Fire.

Pittsburg, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—Maj. W. H. Bixby, Cincinnati, accompanied by Capt. W. E. Craighill, of the Ohio river, arrived in Pittsburg to-morrow morning from a tour of the upper Ohio river. The improvements along the Ohio river, which have been in progress for some time, were discussed by the two officers. The Ohio river is a great source of power, and the improvements will greatly increase its value. The Ohio river is a great source of power, and the improvements will greatly increase its value. The Ohio river is a great source of power, and the improvements will greatly increase its value.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Cincinnati, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—Col. John L. Vance was a visitor in this city to-day. This morning he held a conference with the city officials for the purpose of organizing a committee to push the work of improving the Ohio river. The committee will be composed of representatives of the city, the river, and the river. The Ohio river is a great source of power, and the improvements will greatly increase its value. The Ohio river is a great source of power, and the improvements will greatly increase its value.

Alleged Murderer May Die.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—Wyatt Hargrave, on trial before the Criminal Court for the alleged murder of his sweetheart, Maude Pauley, is not expected to live. In his attempt at suicide he so injured himself that his right eye and a portion of his brain had to be removed. The rain has now set in, together with a high fever. He has been removed from the jail to a private hospital, where he is being treated. The result of his illness is uncertain.

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RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West from Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation during the twenty-four hours ended November 11, 1901, at 7 p. m.

ONLY 16.4 BUSHELS AN ACRE.

THE POTATO CROP IS ALSO VERY SMALL.

Stations, Temp. Precip. Stations, Temp. Precip. Pittsburgh, Pa., 46.0, 0.0. Cincinnati, Ohio, 40.0, 0.0. Washington, D. C., 42.0, 0.0. Chicago, Ill., 40.0, 0.0. St. Louis, Mo., 40.0, 0.0. Kansas City, Mo., 40.0, 0.0. Omaha, Neb., 40.0, 0.0. Minneapolis, Minn., 40.0, 0.0. St. Paul, Minn., 40.0, 0.0. New Orleans, La., 40.0, 0.0. Galveston, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Corpus Christi, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. San Antonio, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Austin, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Dallas, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Fort Worth, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. El Paso, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. St. Louis, Mo., 40.0, 0.0. St. Paul, Minn., 40.0, 0.0. New Orleans, La., 40.0, 0.0. Galveston, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Corpus Christi, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. San Antonio, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Austin, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Dallas, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Fort Worth, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. El Paso, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. St. Louis, Mo., 40.0, 0.0. St. Paul, Minn., 40.0, 0.0. New Orleans, La., 40.0, 0.0. Galveston, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. Corpus Christi, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. San Antonio, Tex., 40.0, 0.0. 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Twelve Pages.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901

"Business."

Monday Evening, Nov. 11—Wall street had a broad and active stock market 10, day, with sales running to almost 1,000,000 shares and with closing at general gains in spite of enormous realizations. The coals were the most active, but Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred had sharp advances and Copper and Steel were higher. The demand for bonds was very heavy. Governments closed irregular, and railroads steady. Money was 4 1/2 per cent. on call and sterling was very strong.

Corn had a rise of 1/2¢ and oats 1/4¢. Meats, but wheat closed a shade down and provisions were unchanged. Cotton was easier.

Cattle were firm in Chicago for best grades; others slow. Hogs were steady to be lower, and sheep and lambs were down 10¢.

The Rise in Stocks.

The persistence with which business keeps on improving, in spite of the shortage in the corn crop, is giving much unhappiness to those far-sighted financiers, who counted on a general industrial collapse and low prices on all classes of securities. A good many of them disposed of all they could, and then, thinking it was picking up money, went ahead and sold the market "short."

It is gossip in Wall street that one prominent operator went heavily "short" of Atchison shares in the belief that the road's earnings would suffer severe decline. Instead the September earnings showed a big gain and October has broken the record.

Corn shipments have fallen off. It is true, but there is such a movement of general freight that the loss of corn is not felt. Up to the end of September the road's earnings were \$14,700,000 for the nine months, against \$12,300,000 for the same period last year.

What is true of Atchison is true of other roads. The Financial Chronicle reports that the earnings of seventy-three roads for the month of October show an average gain of 11.91 per cent. Every new report that comes in is an improvement and everywhere there are complaints of a shortage of cars to handle the business offered. What is still more remarkable is that this increase follows similar gains made every year since 1896, giving a magnificent cumulative effect. The Pennsylvania railroad is more representative of general business conditions than any other railway in the world, and it has gained over \$10,000,000 in gross earnings, and over \$9,000,000 in net for the first nine months of the year. For the nine months of the past six years there has been a constant increase for the lines east of Pittsburgh. The gross earnings have run up from \$46,069,970 in 1896 to \$68,768,106, and the net earnings from \$12,711,713 to \$24,013,667. The New York Central reported an excess of \$1,094,000 for the month of October over the same month last year, while the Great Northern gained \$1,140,081, the Canadian Pacific \$788,000, the Northern Pacific \$1,060,815, the St. Louis and San Francisco \$267,851, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas \$26,691, the Missouri Pacific \$332,000, the Louisville and Nashville \$226,000 and so on. It will be observed that the Southwestern roads which run through the corn belt have kept up with the procession, so business must be good in all parts of the country, the movement of general merchandise causing the gains in earnings.

All these things indicate that the period of prosperity has not come to an end. The loss of one crop, though such an important one as corn, cannot do more than give a temporary

check to the country's prosperity, and this is the only really serious factor of discouragement. The momentum of the good times is too great to be brought to a stop without more contributory causes. In 1851, when the corn crop failed, it meant much more than it does now. The country had no such reserve of wealth and no such development of manufacturing and mining interests. The Western farmer does not now depend exclusively upon corn any more than the Southern planter stakes his all on cotton, but twenty years ago they did.

The British are said to have so little confidence in the prosperity of the United States that they have not only sold nearly all of our securities they owned but are now putting out thousands of "calls" for securities in January and February. If they do not look out, they will be as badly caught as they were last year, when they lost millions because of their disbelief in American values.

The Ostrich Policy.

The moment the Courier-Journal began to differentiate about Teddy and the Coon, the Republican newspapers of the North shut up like so many oysters.

Oddly enough, however, a little publication from Boston comes to us in pamphlet form, from which we take the following extract:

"There can be no doubt among Americans of the Southern States that in this attempt to destroy ideals of racial integrity held in for more than a century by his predecessors in office, Mr. Roosevelt has not only demonstrated that he lacks both that good taste which is the essence of the mind and that conscience which is the good taste of the soul, but has also precipitated upon both races of all sections in the United States a political issue that was thought to be dead and a social problem that was believed to be solved. It becomes clearer with each passing hour that Mr. Roosevelt has deliberately sought to present to public attention the question of racial social equality, and to present it in such a manner that lines of sectionalism, once traced in blood, but happily effaced by patriots both at the North and at the South, would be sharply redrawn within the limits of our common country."

We hardly think that this is the intention; but there is a world of truth in the following, which we extract from the same New England source:

"It is time that the people of the South realized how hopeless it is to win the sympathy of certain circles at the North. To Republican fanatics—the rightful heirs to that band of charlatans who plundered the South in her poverty, oppressed her in her weakness, and mocked at her in her calamity—the contributions of the Southern people to the prosperity of the nation were not shared. It means nothing to them that for thirty-five years the South has fought the most heroic battle in human history; it means nothing that the South has supported itself, and national and devoting itself with intelligent loyalty to the interests of the whole country. To fanatics at the North who, blinded by partisan rage, have never kept a pledge or observed a law, the South is but a land to be despoiled, and the Southern people but a people to be persecuted."

In spite of this, the South will abide its time and turn, and Democrats, both North and South, will possess their souls in patience; that is, they will say nothing and saw wood. The President of the United States, who is half a Southerner and half a Northerner—a talented and bumptious young man—is tolerably certain to raise a disturbance on his watch and to divide his party. He does not realize that the war of sections is over. He imagines that something was left by McKinley for him to do. As a matter of fact, when McKinley signed the commissions of Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee he sealed the compact of the Treaty of Peace between the North and the South, which the last three amendments to the Constitution embodied and foreshadowed.

The South, as a section, wants nothing of Theodore Roosevelt. He is a literary person of exceptional industry. He will make a very handsome, perhaps a very notable, President. He is a gentleman, an honest man, and he will go his own gait according to his nature.

There is little else to it. He is a man rather infirm of judgment, according to conventional usage. The dinner incident was merely a pointer. He will be constantly doing the same kind of things in other ways, a second Cleveland, without Cleveland's robust sense and selfish perspicacity. In a word, all the Democrats have to do to carry the country in 1904 is to get together, keep their foolishness to themselves and come down to the post with a good ticket.

The Republicans affect great confidence. But they do not face the music. They pursue the ostrich policy of hiding the head under a corner, while leaving the body exposed to view. The South need not and will not get excited. We have said our say to Teddy and the Coon—in tolerably plain language—and thereupon, until something else turns up, we shall stand "pat."

Fun Ahead.

"Reciprocity," says Andrew Carnegie, as he returns to the United States, "is a fine word to speak, but when you come to arrange the details it is a most difficult policy. You can arrange reciprocity with one country, but that country favors you at the expense of all others. The best policy is to reduce protective duties. Washington's policy was the best: 'Friends of all, allies of none.'"

So it goes. Mr. Carnegie is an able Republican, who has had considerable influence in shaping the policies of his party. Lately master of the great iron industry, he does not speak as an impractical visionary. He, if any man, should know whether, even on the theory which the protectionists at-

tempt to justify a high tariff, such a tariff is any longer needed.

However, it is not for the purpose of pressing this point that Mr. Carnegie is here quoted. It is merely to illustrate the confusion on the tariff in which the Republican party finds itself to-day. Leaving out of consideration the new and contradictory attitudes with reference to the tariff which the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines has compelled the party to take, we find at this time Republicans like Mr. Carnegie boldly avowing that a high tariff is no longer needed; other Republicans urging the abolition of the tariff to the extent of placing trusted produced articles on the free list; other Republicans who, while unwilling openly to surrender the protective tariff system, would whittle it away by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties; and finally Republicans who, either personally interested in tariff subsidies which they are loath to give up, or who fear the effects of any tariff agitation on the party, insist that the Dingley law is sacred and shall not be touched.

Each of these elements is positive and aggressive in its views just now, with perhaps the exception of the first mentioned. Any effort to do anything with the tariff, and any effort to prevent anything being done with it, or any effort to reach a compromise of the various views, will greatly enliven the political history of the next year, or two.

A Solemn Warning.

"It is hard to keep a squirrel upon the ground," says the adage—likewise, a workingman—likewise, one of the newspaper boys in the trenches, like, for example, Harry Walker, the New York Aqueduct Commissioner, who, under the changed dispensation, will probably lose out, but who, like some other great men, cast an anchor to windward before he started. "The New Yorker," an all-around, garrulous and gossiping Manhattanite, which, despite the Daily Telegraph and Town Topics, to say nothing about the Yellow Journals, is fast coming into favor.

Harry Walker, or rather "The New Yorker," not only "knows it all," but he knows it "true" and he gets it a little ahead of the rest!

We give him and his "nots" freights-for-nothing, in order to call him down on his parts of speech. That is the Courier-Journal's "long suit." If, as the old lady said of her "bluin," there is anything that we know all about it is our parts of speech. If we leave our "parts of speech" at home when we go abroad, we are done for. We may sell everything we have done; never our parts of speech. But that is neither here nor there; what we want to say to Harry Walker is this—nobody shall abuse Texas, nobody shall make light of Texas, nobody shall seek wittingly or unwittingly to raise the laugh at the expense of Texas without our stern rebuke, except Tom Ochiltree, who can do anything; who can bully the despots of Europe, and appeal the Congress of the United States; who could run for Governor of Texas to-morrow as an Independent and come precious near carrying the State; for Texas, like Kentucky, goes more by its sentiment than by its politics, and Tom Ochiltree—big of brain and big of heart—all out o' doors, plate-glass windows to the closets—scorning the three s's—secrecy, subterfuge and sham—a tolerably canny Thomas, too, with a million or two in good securities set aside for a rainy day—he can say whatever he pleases about Texas, and we shall just look back in the Rocker and listen; sometimes amused; sometimes aghast; but always admiring and interested.

But, what is true of Tom Ochiltree is not true of Harry Walker. Good boy to the core, and Democrat to the heart's core, he shall not wittingly in these presents take the name of a single hair of a single dog in Texas in vain; and, we are responsible for our words, "suh," not "sah,"—get your parts of speech technically right, al! However, we shall not quarrel over details. This writing is intended to be a serious rebuke to a young, and, as we believe, an innocent offender. The last number of the New Yorker comes to us containing an essay—we will not call it a report—which is an affront to us all, and we are surprised that Col. Ochiltree has permitted Mr. Walker to survive—for one moment—after such a strange, unnatural offense. The screed is entitled, "Col. Beveridge Beaumont, of Beaumont, Texas." This, to start with, makes a Southern gentleman sick. Whoever heard of a "beverage" in Beaumont, Texas? Down there it is "drink," simple "red liquor." That is the part of speech of it, in Beaumont, and everywhere else, in Texas. And then, having insulted us all, both Texas and Kentucky, the New Yorker goes on to tell about a certain "Col. Beveridge Beaumont, of Beaumont, Texas," turning up in New York; nay, at the Waldorf-Astoria; and holding nightly levees in the cafe, which, if Harry Walker's report has any semblance of accuracy, would have sent the natives home and the servants to the lunatic asylum. We take no account of its absurd and imitative reproduction of the young Canadian who does the Dixie dialect. That is to say, we do take account of these things, but we waive them—we waive them even as for the moment we waive our own delightful parts of speech—to call attention to a gross attack upon a friend, Mr. Harry Walker shall find, before he gets out of the Aqueduct, with its purifying strains of martial music and cleanliness, that even Sir Hubert Stanley can go too far, that even the worm will turn. Having represented Col. Beaumont, of Beaumont, Texas, in every possible ridiculous aspect—and, in doing this "doing" the Southern vernacular to death—he reaches his cli-

max when he makes his man-of-straw, Col. Beveridge Beaumont, use of the following language apropos of our old friend, the Hon. James S. Hogg, ex-Governor of Texas:

"Don't ask me if I know that mas-todon," urged the Colonel, when he was asked if he had the pleasure of Mr. Hogg's acquaintance. "It is no pleasure, I assure you, sah, to have the acquaintance of a person like the one whose name you've introduced. I read in one of your yellow newspapers, that talks at one subject, that he is in New York at this moment inviting capital to go South and perform some wonderful stunt. Inviting capital, sah, has got to be a fixed habit with Hogg. I have climbed aboard the snow-clad peaks of the Jung-Frau, where the mountain goat, with iceles on his whiskers, leaps from crag to crag, and there, with his ear-muffs on, was Hogg—inviting capital. I have traveled on the plains of Egypt, where the war chariots of the opulent Pharaohs are buried under the wrecks of time, and there, as massive as the pyramids themselves, was Hogg—inviting capital. I have floated down the murky Nile, where Cleopatra made goo-goo eyes at a Caesar, and there, the crocodile lying from him in affright, was Hogg—inviting capital. I have turned my prow homeward, and, in the trackless Northwest, where rolls the crocodile from him in affright, was Hogg—inviting capital. I have boomed in one ceaseless and sizzling din, where Beauty is enshrined in bowers and smiles at you from behind the curtains; and even here, sah, is Hogg—inviting capital."

This is intolerable. It is a greater outrage upon the South in the person of Gov. Hogg—some Texans are wont to call him in love and affection, "Jim Hogg"—than Teddy's dinner with the Nigger. It makes light of Gov. Hogg. It makes light of Texas. It makes light of the whole South—all of us. And, we say to Mr. Walker, and through him to the Democrats of New York, and of the United States, that we are beginning to be mighty tired of levity and misrepresentation.

There is no thought in the South of repelling capital. The people of the South in money matters are just like the people of the North; except that they have not been educated down to the spirit of individualism which, by reason of its increased population and proximity to the great commercial and financial centers, prevails at the North. There is a little virtue—not a great deal, but a little—left in the South. Should the Nation not nurse this? Should it not cultivate it? Should it not tie it to? We speak equally to Boston and Galveston, equally to New York and San Francisco. Are we a race of degenerates? Can money really buy the country?

So, go to, Harry Walker—get thee home, and let us hear no more of "Col. Beveridge Beaumont, of Beaumont, Texas!"

We Have the Referendum.

Many well-meaning persons sincerely believe that when the people make their own laws the Millennium, so far as law-making is involved, will have begun. Their idea of the way the people should make their own laws is by means of the referendum, and they believe that the people are lying awake at night longing for the referendum, even as the hart panteth for the water brooks.

Facts do not bear out these impressions. We have the referendum at present for some purposes, but the people signify far or refuse to manifest for it that deep affection which sentimentalists suppose them to feel. On the contrary they give it the cold shoulder, the marble heart, the cut direct. They pass by on the other side as the priest and the Levite did in the case of the gentleman who made the unfortunate trip from Jerusalem in the direction of Jericho. If they really love the referendum they imitate the lady who did concealment feed on her damask cheek.

At the elections a week ago constitutional amendments were submitted in a number of States. This was to give the people a chance at the referendum in changing the organic law, the most important of all laws. The usual indifference to the privilege of participating in law-making was exhibited by the voters. In Pennsylvania three constitutional amendments were submitted. The vote cast for and against them in Philadelphia is an index of the interest manifested in important constitutional changes. In round numbers the city cast 240,000 votes, while the vote on the first amendment submitted, for and against, was 80,000. On the second amendment the vote was 70,000, and on the third 52,000. This last amendment was one intended to open the way for the use of voting machines, a matter that comes home to every voter. Yet only about two voters in nine cared enough about constitution-making to stamp on either side of the question propounded on the ballots before them.

Few of the hot advocates of the referendum stop to think that we have it substantially already. They are not ignorant of the occasional submission of constitutional amendments to popular vote. They know that there is a local option law which permits the question of the sale of liquor in counties, cities and precincts to be submitted from time to time on certain conditions, and that it is only occasionally invoked. They cannot have forgotten how often unsuccessful efforts were made to call a Constitutional Convention in Kentucky, and how often they failed on account of the indifference of the voters. Some other questions have occasionally been submitted. But the referendum, as generally practiced, requires petitions to be gotten up among the people to put the machinery in motion. Now these petitions can be sent direct to the Legislature under existing conditions, and though the General Assembly is not obliged to respect them it is well understood that when numerous signed they have great influence. Yet how seldom does it happen that any considerable number of voters care to petition the Legislature for or

against any measure that may claim its attention.

The truth is the mass of the people do not desire direct legislation. They no more wish to make their own laws than they wish to make their own shoes, or coats or hats, watches or jewelry. These are made for them by comparatively few people, who make the manufacture of some article the business of their lives. In like manner the people choose men to make the laws, and they expect them to attend to the matter. They are not in all cases as well equipped for the task as they should be, but that is the fault in part of the voters themselves. At all events the majority would rather trust the men selected to do the work of legislation than essay the task themselves. The men most clamorous for the referendum are in a hopeless minority and desire legislation that they cannot have, for the sufficient reason that the majority are unalterably opposed to it. We have all the referendum the people desire. If at any time they want more they can get it.

Not Precedents.

In connection with the refusal of Gov. Durbin to deliver up Taylor and Finley to be tried for murder in Kentucky some highly esteemed contemporaries have hastened to assure the Courier-Journal that the Governor of Indiana had many precedents for his action. In support of this instances are cited where it is plainly intimated that other Governors have come short of their duty by refusing to surrender criminals, or persons charged with crime.

In the proper sense of the term these are not precedents. No number of failures of duty is sufficient to constitute a precedent. No number of violations of a law operates to abrogate it. Murderers are unhappily very frequent in the United States, but they do not legalize homicide with malice aforethought. Nor is the acquittal of one murderer where the evidence is sufficient to justify conviction accepted as a reason why another should not be put upon trial.

A precedent is an act or decision of such a character as to serve as a model or rule of action in other similar cases. This is the only sort of precedent that merits attention. It is no excuse for wrong-doing that others have done wrong at other places and times and under similar circumstances. These are not precedents to be followed, but horrible examples that show us what we should avoid.

There are precedents of another sort in connection with the surrender of persons accused of crime. There is always the question whether the person arrested, or whose arrest is sought, is the person who is really accused. While this is more likely to be a question for a court than for a Governor, it necessarily enters into the inquiry. Then there is the further question whether the accusation is properly shown and whether the demand for the surrender is in proper form. All these technical questions may be considered without any necessary implication of a violation of duty. But it will be observed that in no case where these questions have arisen is a precedent for Gov. Durbin. There was no question that the Taylor and Finley were the same Taylor and Finley indicted for murder in Kentucky. The refusal to honor the requisition was not on that ground, nor yet on the ground that no crime was charged against them, or that the requisition was not in due form. Gov. Durbin's objection was simply that he did not like the quality of Kentucky justice, which was outside of his jurisdiction. However, there are many others who do not like the Kentucky brand, or any other brand, of justice.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser steps into the field with this announcement of how the President will deal in his message with the subject of reciprocity: "He will remind Congress that several treaties are pending in the Senate, but he will not in so many words urge the ratification of them. He will dwell on the advisability of establishing reciprocal relations with the foreign countries which need protection shall be subjected to unnecessary competition by foreign products."

A most oracular announcement that, and a most oracular message it would be. President Roosevelt may deliver himself of such indefinite bosh, but if he does he will have greatly changed since entering the White House.

For the second time Banker McKnight has been given a new trial, and his friends are now hopeful that the third trial will result in acquittal. Perhaps that is the usual result of continued appeal, in such cases, to our wonderful "science of the law." There will never be that respect for the law which good citizens urge as long as the law itself has so little respect for itself.

St. Louis is estimating that a force of 5,000 guards will be required to look after her World's Fair. Let an admission fee be charged the guards and a long step will be taken toward avoiding Buffalo's deficit in receipts.

Wheeler and Funston will now probably catch (some from the Washington Post, the Post's own hero, G. Adickes, having caught it so cruelly from the President.

It is estimated that Capt. Tilly's "jag" will cost the Government \$150,000. No doubt the Captain, while he was in possession of the jag, felt that it was worth the money.

Nevertheless, the world is not as bad as it used to be, or as many of the preachers say it is, and Louisville is a pretty fair average bit of the world.

KENTUCKY AND KENTUCKIANS.

A Consistent Theater-Goer.

Paducah News-Democrat: Paducah's most persistent and consistent attendant at the playhouse is an elderly colored woman of the old-fashioned type that is so rapidly disappearing even in the South. Her name is Harriet Dunbar, and she is familiarly known as "Aunt Harriet." She is one of the best cooks in the city, and her flaky biscuit, light rolls and fried chicken are known in many Paducah households, but it is as a theater-goer that Aunt Harriet shines. Theater-going is Aunt Harriet's leading passion. She was a familiar figure in old St. Clair Hall, and a regular attendant at Morton's Opera-house. At Morton's a special seat in the gallery was always reserved for her, and it was rarely that she was not in the regularity of her attendance with the door-keeper, the policeman, the reporter, the critic and the super. Rain or shine, comedy or tragedy, lecture or farce, opera or minstrel show, Aunt Harriet was on hand. She came to be one of the fixtures at Morton's.

A Paper of Long Ago.

Nelson Record: Capt. Lud McKay, of this office, is the owner of a valuable relic of the early days of Bardonia. He has a copy of the Repository, a paper published in Bardonia in 1811 by William Bard. Although the paper has been printed over ninety years and is yellow with age, the letters are distinct. The general make-up of the paper is good; the letters are old-style, and the terms used in the advertisements are quaint and obsolete. The advertisements were from all over Kentucky, and many of them were for stray stock that had been taken up. In the editorial columns is a finely-written article disapproving the appointment of President Jackson as Minister to Washington Irving as Minister to Denmark and allowing said Irving a salary of \$500 a year so long as he should act as Minister. The paper is a relic of the old-time, and the terms used in the advertisements are quaint and obsolete. 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TOOK POISON

Rather Than Face Disgrace For Stealing.

WILLIAM SIMPSON'S FATE.

SHORT \$1,000 IN ACCOUNT WITH ZINSMEISTER & BRO.

WAS THEIR CITY DRUMMER.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid In Office of Kohn, Baird & Spindle Yesterday Morning.

REPUTATION AS GOOD FELLOW.

William Simpson, a city salesman, who was in the employ of Jacob Zinsmeister & Bros., wholesale grocers at Eighth and Main streets, committed suicide yesterday morning in the Kentucky Title Company building. Simpson was short in his accounts and the fear of arrest caused him to take his life. The agent which he chose was carbolic acid.



WILLIAM SIMPSON.

and he took enough to kill two men. Simpson's shortage extended over a period of four months and amounted to \$1,000. Yesterday was the day of reckoning and rather than bear the disgrace of arrest and publicity he drank the poison.

Jacob Zinsmeister, his employer, and Attorney Aaron Kohn and Thaddeus Spindle, saw him die. Simpson's home was in New Albany and he was prepared when he came to Louisville yesterday morning to take his life. The little phial, which contained the death draught, was in his overcoat pocket and bore the label of a New Albany drugist.

Simpson Was Popular.

There were few salesmen in Louisville who were better known than was Simpson. "Billy," his friends called him. He grew up with the grocery firm. Sixteen years ago, when he was a boy, he entered their employ as a wagon driver. A few years later he was given a larger wagon, then he was made a porter in the store, then a clerk, and finally, about six years ago, he was made a city salesman. He was industrious and had the confidence of his employers. Two years ago there was a small shortage in his accounts. In addition to his duties as a salesman it was his business to make collections. The shortage was not large and all that Jacob Zinsmeister did was to admonish him. It apparently had no effect on him for the accounts after that were all right.

Spent Money Freely.

Early in July, Mr. Zinsmeister heard that Simpson was spending money rather freely. He kept a close watch upon the salesman's books but could discover no irregularities. But little stories of Simpson's generosity with his friends reached Mr. Zinsmeister's ears and he decided to investigate the salesman's accounts.

Simpson was ill last week and did not report at the store on last Monday morning.

The November statements had already been issued, but the man who was placed in Simpson's territory was given another statement to present to each customer. The retail grocers were requested to compare the two statements and see if they tallied. In many cases they did not. Some of the grocers produced receipts showing that they paid Simpson their accounts. At the wholesale grocery their accounts were still open.

Mr. Zinsmeister saw that Simpson was guilty. On Sunday morning he went to the salesman's home and requested him to report at the store on Monday. Simpson's condition was much improved and he promised to do so.

He and Mr. Zinsmeister came over on the same train. They got in a buggy and drove to Kohn, Baird & Spindle's law office.

Mr. Zinsmeister on Saturday consulted Mr. Kohn, Baird & Spindle, and the latter accompanied him. Mr. Spindle entered another room, and Simpson was alone.

Saw Simpson Take Poison.

Mr. Spindle returned in a minute. He saw a bottle at Simpson's lips. He ran to Mr. Zinsmeister.

"Does he drink?" inquired the lawyer.

"Oh, once in a while, I guess, but he

never gets drunk," returned Simpson's employer.

"Well, I saw him drinking just now," answered Mr. Spindle.

"I wonder if he took poison?" queried Mr. Zinsmeister as he ran to Simpson's side.

The drug had not yet taken effect. Simpson was sitting just as he was before they left him.

"What did you drink?" asked his employer.

Simpson said nothing. Then his whole form shook. Dr. Pusy was summoned, but before he arrived Simpson was dead.

Coroner McCullough was summoned and ordered the body removed to Shradler's undertaking establishment. It was taken to New Albany yesterday afternoon.

Simpson was thirty-three years of age and was married three years ago. His wife survives him.

Body In New Albany.

The body of William Simpson, the suicide, was taken to his home, 807 East Oak street, New Albany, by Merker & Gwin, the undertakers, and the funeral will take place from there tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, under the direction of New Albany Lodge of Elks, Pawnee Tribe of Red Men and Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Simpson was thirty-two years old and he leaves a wife, to whom he was married four years ago last Christmas. There are no children. He came to New Albany from Palmyra, a little town on the Paoli pike, twenty-five miles north of that city, sixteen years ago.

His New Albany friends were greatly shocked at his sad and sudden death, and they universally remarked that on account of his bright and joyous disposition he was the last person who would be suspected of committing suicide. Regarding the shortage with his employers, it was the universal expression in New Albany that had he made his difficulties known, his friends would have raised the money for him in fifteen minutes.

He had been sick for several days last week, but had apparently recovered and Sunday evening he was out with a number of his friends, and it was remembered that he was never in better spirits nor so interesting in his conversation and manners, there being no indication whatever that he contemplated suicide a few hours later.

NO PRESERVE COMBINE IS CONTEMPLATED.

Manufacturers Getting Together For Mutual Protection—Last Meeting Not Successful.

The representative of the Goodwin Preserving Company, who went to Pittsburgh last week to attend a conference of the leading preserve manufacturers of the United States, returned to Louisville yesterday.

Just what he accomplished at the meeting could not be learned last night.

Mr. Edwin Goodwin, president of the company, said that there was no intention of forming a combine of manufacturers, but that the meeting was held with a view of getting together for self-protection and at the same time to discuss freight rates. He said the Pittsburgh meeting had not accomplished all that was expected of it, and that another would be held some time in December.

Mr. Goodwin thought his company would be a member of the organization formed, and he also thought it probable that there would be a general head to it with an office located in Pittsburgh or Chicago.

Miss Edna Moseley, of Clarksville, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. Eliza Spurr, of Crescent Hill.

Miss Eugenia Fetter will entertain her bowling club to-morrow evening.

Miss Katherine Greer, who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. W. T. Greer, of 514 East Broadway, left last night for Milwaukee, where she makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Jackson Kemper.

Mr. J. A. Quisenberry, of Danville, has returned home after a visit to Mrs. David Bell last week.

Miss Lucy Kearney, of New York, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon which Mrs. Robert Bell will give to-day.

Mrs. Patty Sells will entertain for Mrs. Henry Blane this afternoon.

Mr. Lemuel McHenry has gone to Martinsville, Ind., to spend several weeks on account of his health.

Mr. J. C. Embury has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. David Ferguson, of Mexico, Mo., is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. W. F. Hart.

Mrs. J. C. Mandeville, who has been ill for several weeks, will leave this week for Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Adelle Howard, who has been ill at the home of her aunt, Mrs. L. W. F. Hart, is improving.

Mrs. Benton McMillin and little daughter Eleanor, will reach this city Wednesday noon to be the guests of Miss Polly, on First street, near Ormsby, until Monday.

Miss Emily Lewis, of Philadelphia, is the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Warder, of 317 West Broadway.

Miss Lillie Henning's entertainment for Mrs. Frances Johnson, of Louisville, was held on November 23 to November 25.

Joseph Forster returned yesterday from a fishing trip in Indiana. He reports remarkable catches, including an eight-pound bass, which he had forwarded frozen in a block of ice.

WALKER-BURKHARDT.

Louisville Man and a Chicago Woman Married At Bride's Home.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Alice Cary Burkhardt and David C. Walker, of Louisville, was this evening solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Burkhardt, 67 West Adams street.

The bride, who is the daughter of the Rev. W. J. Melcher and wife of J. P. Venable, 254 West Adams street, is 24 years of age. The groom is 26 years of age. The ceremony was followed by a reception. In the parlor where the service was held, the bride wore a gown of white, with a high collar and long sleeves, and the groom wore a tuxedo. The bride's train was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's veil was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's shoes were of white, and the groom's were of black. The bride's gloves were of white, and the groom's were of black. The bride's hair was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's face was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's hands were of white, and the groom's were of black. The bride's feet were of white, and the groom's were of black. The bride's body was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's soul was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's spirit was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's mind was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's heart was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's love was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's life was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's death was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's resurrection was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's glory was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's kingdom was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's power was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's wisdom was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's strength was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's beauty was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's grace was of white, and the groom's was of black. The bride's virtue was of white, and the groom's was of black. 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Business Men's Meeting.

There will be a meeting of business men at 7:30 a. m. on Friday, Nov. 15. The object is to show the business men of Louisville that they can get the best of high-grade custom-made suits and overcoats at a price that will compare favorably with the prices of the high-grade suits and overcoats.

Suits . . . \$10 to \$25
Overcoats . . . \$7.50 to \$40

Come as early as you can. You'll meet your friends here. The ones you thought had on tailor-made garments—but were ours.

Boonhardt
Suits and Overcoats

LOCAL TEAM SHOWS UP WELL.

Heavy Men In Y. M. C. A. Eleven—Work of the Three Louisville Organizations.

N THE game with State College last Saturday the local Y. M. C. A. boys clearly demonstrated that with their heavy men in line they could tear off any kind of gains that they wanted. They worked their heavy men a little harder and given the backs a little more line-plugging they could easily have more than doubled the score. Abrahams and Page could gain almost any old distance that they wanted to. Owing to an injury to Viessman's shoulder he was not run once, and Clark was only called once, but he made a big gain on that call. Mechling, Lord and Doerhoefer would smash straight through for any where from four to twelve yards every time they were called. State played a hard game but the local boys clearly demonstrated that they have the best team in the State and they won pretty much as they pleased. All the eleven was not very large. The eleven is much better than the championship team of 1901.

However, there has been something wrong all the time, and as soon as Mechling saw that he had the game his way last Saturday he went to experimenting to find out where it was. The end runs are still the weak point. Clark, at guard, was another faulty spot, for while he had good work on that call, Mechling, Lord and Doerhoefer would smash straight through for any where from four to twelve yards every time they were called. State played a hard game but the local boys clearly demonstrated that they have the best team in the State and they won pretty much as they pleased. All the eleven was not very large. The eleven is much better than the championship team of 1901.

BOTH MEN IN FINE SHAPE.

Jeffries and Ruhlin Will Take Only Light Work From Now Until Friday.

A SPECIAL from San Francisco says: "I have never been as strong or as fast as I am now," said Champion Jim Jeffries on his arrival from Harbin, Delaney.

"He never was in better condition," added his manager, Billy Delaney. "He will be the fastest big man that ever stepped into a ring when he meets Ruhlin. His hard training for the contest is over, and he will now keep in fighting trim by moderate work on the roads about Oakland and by a daily spell at the bag and other muscle-hardening machines in the Baltimore Club's gymnasium."

"Chasing the nimble deer over the hills of Lake county has made excellent work for the champion. Not an ounce of superfluous flesh is on him, and his muscles are hard and springy."

Does Only Light Work.

This morning Jeffries went out on the road, and the afternoon was spent at punching the bag. The big champion left much of his training apparatus at Harbin, Springs. He will keep in fighting trim by moderate work on the roads about Oakland and by a daily spell at the bag and other muscle-hardening machines in the Baltimore Club's gymnasium."

So far scarcely any money has been laid on the contest. A few small wagers at \$5 to \$25 in favor of the champion have been made. But the conservative gamblers of the game are looking for a more even gamble before risking their money either way. Some of the gamblers are looking for a more even gamble before risking their money either way. Some of the gamblers are looking for a more even gamble before risking their money either way.

Under Marquis of Queensberry rules, explained Madden, "clinchings is foul, and all this talk of fighting with one hand free and fighting in breakaways is foul. The rules don't provide for it. I interpret the thing properly, and when a man has his hand on another's neck, he is fouling. If a man is fouled, he is to be taken out of the ring. If a man is fouled, he is to be taken out of the ring. If a man is fouled, he is to be taken out of the ring."

Mr. Adler expressed himself freely on the subject by telephone last night, and said that he was not in the ring as a fact, and that was that. The St. Louis Fair Grounds track and the Delmar Fair Grounds track were the only ones that he would stick to, and he would stick to them.

President Overton Denies It.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—May Overton, president of the American Turf Congress, in speaking of the report sent out from Chicago that his organization would join the Western Jockey Club, said to-night: "I take very little stock in anything that comes from Chicago, and I am of the opinion of local horsemen that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that the Cella-Adler-Titus combination of St. Louis would join the Western Jockey Club at its next meeting, to be held on Friday next."

According to Mr. Adler, the Western Jockey Club has made overtures to the St. Louis tracks, and personally he would like to see all turf factions harmonized, but unless every one was placed on an equal footing and local conditions are allowed to govern racing organizations outside of Chicago he is in favor of keeping intact the American Turf Congress.

VERY FAST RACE BY SPRINGWELLS

Hendrie's Mare Runs Within Fifth of Second of World's Record.

THE TALENT IS SURPRISED.

Irresistible Only Favorite To Land the Money At Douglas Park Track.

MEETING ENDS ON SATURDAY.

Selections For To-day.
First Race—Ducassa, Little Chico, Miss Abby.
Second Race—Chantrelle, Furghurta, Lilian.
Third Race—Lally Curzon, Cherry Head, Little Rita.
Fourth Race—Sally, Little Hindoo, Hatie Davis.
Fifth Race—Salve, Pharaoh, Honey-wad.

SPRINGWELLS, a five-year-old chestnut mare by Imp. Derwentwater—Noblesse, belonging to George Hendrie, of Detroit, came within a fifth of a second of equaling the world's record for six and a half furlongs at Douglas Park yesterday afternoon. She ran the distance in 1:13. The best previous record was set on October 2 of this year, at the Harlem track, Chicago, by McChesney, the crack two-year-old, which shouldered 105 pounds and ran six and a half furlongs in 1:13 1/4. Springwells' time yesterday, in detail, was as follows: Eighth 1/4, quarter, 29 3/4; three-eighths, 34 3/4; half, 41 3/4; three-quarters, 48 3/4; five-eighths, 53 3/4; six eighths, 58 3/4; seven eighths, 63 3/4; and a half furlongs, 1:13.

Springwells' performance was easily the best of the afternoon, and it was known that the track was very fast, but no one anticipated that a world's record would be almost equalled. In fact, in this race, the third on the card, and the time was a surprise to all.

The afternoon's programme was begun with a five and one-half-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward. Rice was the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite. Rice was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

The second event was a purse affair at three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds and upward. Irresistible was always the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

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The seventh event was a purse affair at three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds and upward. Irresistible was always the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

The eighth event was a purse affair at three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds and upward. Irresistible was always the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

The ninth event was a purse affair at three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds and upward. Irresistible was always the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

The tenth event was a purse affair at three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds and upward. Irresistible was always the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

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The twelfth event was a purse affair at three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds and upward. Irresistible was always the favorite at 1 to 2, and he was the only one to finish in the lead. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL'S FORM CHART.

DOUGLAS PARK, EIGHTH DAY, MONDAY, NOV. 11.—Weather clear. Track fast.

39—FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
27	Rice 5	107	3	4	4	1	Patton	4-1	4-1
28	Miss Guido 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
29	Jim Gore 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
30	Ragmarok 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
31	Incandescent 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
32	Prolo 4	110	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
33	Blackford 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
34	Albert C. a.	104	9	9	9	9	M. Johnson	15-1	15-1
35	Times-Star 4	106	8	10	10	10	Ballinger	15-1	15-1

Time at post five minutes. Start fair. Won easily; place easily. Troxler threw out Rice to steal up last fifty yards and pass him. It was not a true-run race. Winner, Carmack & Co's b. g. by Bob Miles—5:56.

40—SECOND RACE—Three-fourths of a mile; purse \$200; for maiden two-year-olds; allowances. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
29	Irresistible 11	105	4	2	2	1	Beauchamp	1-2	7-10
30	Florie 8	101	1	1	1	2	O'Neill	4-1	4-1
31	King 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
32	Dubious 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
33	Annie Hasbrouck 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
34	Alma 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2

Time at post two minutes. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Irresistible was in a soft spot, and never extended. Dubious was never a contender. Florie and Alma ran to the mark. Winner, W. J. Jackson, Jr.'s b. f. by Inroquois—Penny Elsher.

41—THIRD RACE—Six and a half furlongs; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
29	Springwells 11	101	1	1	1	1	Troxler	5-2	5-2
30	Jack Weber 11	106	3	3	3	3	O'Neill	5-2	5-2
31	King 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
32	Revolvo 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
33	Pauline J. 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
34	Prolo 4	110	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
35	Blackford 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
36	Sondana 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
37	Lizetta 8	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2

Time at post ten minutes. Start good. Won handily; place all out. Springwells came out under the best of luck, and was the favorite. He was backed from 7 to 5 to even money, and was the legitimate favorite. The race was a fair start, with Rice in third position and Miss Guido fifth. Troxler at once moved Miss Guido up, and she led the race, and was the favorite.

42—FOURTH RACE—One mile; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
15	Salve 3	101	1	1	1	1	Patton	1-1	6-5
16	Advocate 3	101	1	1	1	1	Patton	1-1	6-5
17	King 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
18	Revolvo 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
19	Pauline J. 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
20	Prolo 4	110	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
21	Blackford 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
22	Sondana 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
23	Lizetta 8	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2

Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place same. Salve made all his own running, and won as he pleased. Guide Rock ran well to half pole, and was a fair runner. Winner, W. J. Jackson, Jr.'s b. f. by Inroquois—Penny Elsher.

43—FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
28	Prima 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
29	King 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
30	Dominic 6	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
31	Zonne 4	112	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
32	Revolvo 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
33	Pauline J. 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
34	Prolo 4	110	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
35	Blackford 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
36	Sondana 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
37	Lizetta 8	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2

Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Prima was the best; won full of running. Lady of the West, slow to begin. Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Prima was the best; won full of running. Lady of the West, slow to begin.

44—SIXTH RACE—One mile; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
28	Prima 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
29	King 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
30	Dominic 6	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
31	Zonne 4	112	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
32	Revolvo 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
33	Pauline J. 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
34	Prolo 4	110	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
35	Blackford 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
36	Sondana 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
37	Lizetta 8	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2

Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Prima was the best; won full of running. Lady of the West, slow to begin. Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Prima was the best; won full of running. Lady of the West, slow to begin.

45—SEVENTH RACE—One mile; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

Index	Horses	Wt	St	St	St	Jockeys	Opp	Cng	Pt
28	Prima 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
29	King 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
30	Dominic 6	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
31	Zonne 4	112	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
32	Revolvo 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
33	Pauline J. 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
34	Prolo 4	110	9	8	8	7	J. Hart	40-1	40-1
35	Blackford 3	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
36	Sondana 11	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2
37	Lizetta 8	102	5	1	1	2	Troxler	5-2	5-2

Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Prima was the best; won full of running. Lady of the West, slow to begin. Time at post two minutes. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Prima was the best; won full of running. Lady of the West, slow to begin.

46—EIGHTH RACE—One mile; purse \$200; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Fractional time: 1:13, 2:24, 3:35, 4:45, 5:56, 7:07.

for glory, race, or to be anticipated a weather situation, the association's directors will close on the date first decided upon.

Said Judge J. J. Douglas: "The meeting has been an unqualified success. The attendance, considering the advanced autumnal days, is large and representative, and, on the whole, no one can complain of the day's work. That the track

buggy horse, for trainer Hussey was maintaining a waiting position of him, and that he was given a chance, and after a few weeks he began to show some speed. This year he came from the green class to take the mark of 2:30 1/2.

Among the three-year-olds at the far end there are several that have performed

WHAT EACH HAS DONE TO DATE.

With Jeffries carrying fame and coin in and around New York, securing the heavyweight championship within nine months of his arrival here, Billy Madden contented himself in showing local gentlemen towns of the far and middle West. He had been the pursuer of such great Akron giant, but none was as big as the size, and though both stood on a par less than a year ago, he was now the hunted fortune, while Rubin all told in three weeks a fifth, most likely earned \$40,000. He had been pocketed by the Jeffries party, which has bought him up for the top-notchers. He has suffered knock-out after knock-out at St. Louis and the latter coming a year ago he had fallen an easy victim to Jeffries. Later he was knocked out by Tom Sayers, and by putting the sailor to sleep in fifteen seconds. He was previously beaten and knocked out by Tom with the famous case of course, fighters like Joe Goddard, George Smith, Sam Steele, Ed McConnery and Vank Kempe proved easy picking for Rubin.

Rubin Growing In Favor.
San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Gus Rubin, made up by far the greater part of the consignment, and the most strictly selected lot of thirty-eight horses from the consignment of the estate of F. D. Bear, sold for a total of \$9,235, or an average of \$27.50. As there were a number of well known bloodstock names in the lot, the seventy head of horses in all passed under the hammer for a total of \$19,360, or an average of \$278.50. The highest price paid was for a pair of stallions owned by Headley, Beaumont Stud, for the reigning colt by Ornament, out of Hutska, she being by Reform and out of Major, for \$1,000 each.

Following were the best sales:

Lazargone, colt, h. b., by Spendthrift dam Imp Night, bred by C. W. Loring, sold to C. Yeager, Cincinnati, O., \$650.
C. Applegate, colt, h. s. by Buchanan, dam Lexington, sold to J. M. Gifford, Lexington, \$150.
Lazargone, colt, h. s. by 7, by Imp Woodlands, dam Kempe, by St. Martin, Milton Young, \$800.
Lazargone, colt, m. 12, by Childerham Imp Sub Rosa, by Lecturer; H. H. Hamling, Lexington, \$350.
Imp Night, colt, h. s. m. 11, by Imp

made up by far the greater part of the consignment, and the most strictly selected. Thirty-eight of the best of the consignment of the estate of F. D. Bear sold for a total of \$10,245, or an average of \$267. As there were a number of weanlings, the average was less than that of the yearlings.

Seventy head of horses in all passed under the hammer for a total of \$19,319, or an average of \$276.50. The highest price for one lot was \$1,000 for a pair of yearlings.

Headley of Beaumont Stud, for the weanling colt by Ornament, out of Hutsa, she being by Reform and out of Major, sold for \$1,000.

Following were the best sales:

Lazarone, colt, h. 18, by Spendthrift and Hutsa, sold for \$1,000, by C. Yeager, Cincinnati, O. \$650.

Applegate, colt, h. 8, by Buchanan, dam by Hutsa, sold for \$1,000, by C. Yeager, Cincinnati, O. \$650.

Little Alysona, colt, m. 7, by Imp. Woodlands, dam Kempsie, by St. Martin, Milton Young, \$600.

Imp. Light Lady, m. 12, by Childerham Imp. Sub Rosa, by Lecturer; H. F. Imp. Lexington, \$350.

Imp. Light Lady, m. 11, by Imp. Woodlands, \$350.

day to open his series of services. He will preach at Second and College streets at 3 and 7:30 p. m.

Thompson served five years in the regular army, and during the Spanish War

PERSISTS

In Refusing To Deliver Cars of Live Stock.

L. AND N. HOLDS ITS GROUND.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY RENEWS ITS CHARGES.

THREE MINDS UNBALANCED.

An amended petition was filed yesterday in the injunction suit of the Central Stock Yards Company to prevent the L. and N. from refusing to deliver live stock to the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky at the points of physical connection between the tracks of the two railroads for delivery to whomsoever consigned at Central Stock Yards, Ky.

It is alleged that the L. and N. refused and persists in its refusal to deliver live stock to any point of physical connection in Louisville between its tracks and the Southern's. It is also charged that the L. and N. failed to obey the restraining order, granted by Judge Field, until after the sales date mentioned in the petition.

It is further stated that the L. and N. can make the delivery of live stock, as desired, without incurring any inconvenience or expense, and that by this delivery all stock raisers, dealers, commission merchants and others of live stock would be enabled to transact their business in the manner desired by them.

Mr. W. M. Smith, of counsel for the Central Stock Yards Company, stated that the amended petition presented no material new allegations, except to show that the L. and N., as he said, had not delivered the cars covered by the restraining order until after sales day. Mr. Smith also stated that in the past two days the L. and N. had received about fifteen cars of stock consigned to the Central Stock Yards Company and had refused to deliver them as desired.

Three Declared Insane.

C. T. Horn, of the firm of Horn & Trace, sign painters, was arrested Saturday a week ago on the charge of drunkenness. While in jail he developed signs of mental trouble, and finally became violent. He was adjudged insane yesterday in the Criminal division. His wife could give no reason for his mental collapse. She claimed that he was not a drinking man and that she was greatly surprised at his arrest. Horn is thirty-five years of age. Leo Holbein, aged thirty-six years, was also adjudged insane. His insanity is said to be hereditary. He is a man that medicine is being constantly injected into his system. Mary McDermott, aged fifty-five years, was the third unfortunate. Old age was the assigned cause.

B. Schoenfeld's Will.

The will of Bernhard Schoenfeld was probated yesterday. The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company is named executor and trustee. The following bequests are made: Daisy Wolf, \$500; Allen S. Wolf and Allen Schoenfeld, testator's grandsons, \$2,500 each, respectively, in trust until they are twenty-one years of age, when they are to receive the principal. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between testator's children, Louis, Abe and Bettie, when his grandson, Allen Schoenfeld, is twenty-one years of age. It is provided that if any beneficiary under the will resists its being probated, he or she shall lose all interest in the estate. Mrs. Maria Norton is the sole devisee and executrix under the probated will of her husband, William Norton.

One Suit For Divorce.

Suit for divorce was entered yesterday by Mattie Mitchell from Walker Mitchell. They were married July 3, 1898, and abandonment and drunkenness are alleged.

Court Paragraphs.

Callahan & Sons sued John Lepping for \$444.46, and Joseph Fie and John Lepping for \$329.75, alleged to be due as balance on notes.

The trial of Hugh Vitito, charged with the murder of Walter Shepard, was continued in the Criminal division until this morning.

J. C. T. Holman pleaded guilty to stealing a horse, the property of John Longacre, and was given two years in the penitentiary.

Martha McMullen entered suit against Mary Berghaus and Gardiner & Co., her agent, for \$1,000 damages for the alleged malicious instituting of a forcible entry and detainer suit against her.

Henry Vogt, as assignee of the Phoenix Breeding Company, sued Mark Nally and Bridget Nally to enforce a lien of \$520 on the property situated in Portland, on the north side of High street.

J. C. Duncan entered suit against the Gernert Brothers Lumber Company for \$5,000 damages for the breaking of his leg and the dislocating of his ankle in a fall from a ladder while in the defendant company's employ.

Mary J. Poe was given a verdict for \$1,200 in the Common Pleas division against the Louisville Railway Company for injuries received by being struck by a car May 2, 1900, at Twenty-fifth street and Portland avenue.

William Hemmer, while in the employ of the Louisville Railway Company and in going to assist a fellow employee who had been injured in the powerhouse, fell through a hatchway and received injuries from which, it is said, he died on September 4. Anna Hemmer, as administratrix of Hemmer, entered suit yesterday against the company for \$15,000 damages.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Impediments to Self-Defense.—Cathoon vs. Commonwealth.—(Not to be reported.) Filed October 30, 1901. Appeal from Green Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge White, reversing.

First.—Though accused had testified for himself and thus like any other witness invited an investigation of his character for truth, yet as he had presented no issue as to his general character as a peaceable law-abiding citizen, the prosecution had no right to show that his reputation in the community was bad. Second.—The court should have required the jury to believe beyond a reasonable doubt the facts which they were told would be sufficient to deprive accused of the right of self-defense.

Hurry & Woodman for appellant; Clem J. Whittemore, Robert J. Breckinridge for appellee.

Appeal and Error.—Failure to Pile Transcripts in Time.—Jorne vs. Bird.—(Not to be reported.) Filed October 30, 1901. Appeal from Clay Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge White, reversing.

Civil Code Practice, Sec. 738, requiring transcripts to be filed within twenty days before the second term of the Court of Appeals after the appeal was granted applies to appeals granted by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals as well as to appeals granted by the lower court.

J. W. Sunkelberg, C. C. Farmer for appellant; A. K. Cook for appellee.

Assignments for Creditors.—Preference.

Operating as Assignments.—Deposit in Bank Intended as Preference.—Mt. Sterling National Bank vs. Priest, etc.—(To be reported.) Filed October 30, 1901. Appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge White, reversing.

First.—A mortgage executed to secure a loan made voluntarily and without consideration, though the purpose of the mortgage was to raise money to prefer an antecedent creditor, and no subsequent transfer of the mortgage could affect its validity.

Second.—Where an insolvent debtor deposited in bank an amount almost exactly equal to the amount of a note which the bank held against him, and the deposit was applied by the bank to the payment of the note, the making of the deposit was in effect a payment of the note, and therefore an act of preference under the statute, as no inquiry was ever thereafter made by the debtor as to the deposit, and he must have known when he made it that the bank was bound by law to apply it to the payment of the note or release the surety therein.

Levin Apperson for appellant; Carroll & Carroll, M. S. Tyler, H. R. Frewitt, Ed C. O'Rear for appellees.

Building and Loan Associations.—Assignment for Creditors.—United States Building and Loan Association's Assignee, etc., vs. Green, etc.—(Not to be reported.) Filed October 30, 1901. Appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Guffy, reversing.

First.—An insolvent building and loan association was authorized to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Second.—An act by the assignee to recover a loan made to a stockholder defendant was not entitled to credit by payments made as dues upon stock.

W. A. DeHaven for appellant; Robert H. Winn for appellee.

Municipal Corporations.—Negligent Construction of Sewer.—Notice of Defect.—Limitation of Action.—City of Louisville vs. Norris.—(To be reported.) Filed October 31, 1901. Appeal from Green Circuit Court. Common Pleas Division. Opinion of the court by Judge O'Rear, affirming.

First.—A city is liable for injury to property resulting from the construction of a sewer according to a plan which is patently bad, though the execution of the plan may have been skillful. Second.—An act by a city to recover damages for injury to property from the negligent construction of a sewer is not a proper subject for the jury. "When the city undertakes to construct a sewer it is its duty to exercise care and skill to keep it in condition to carry off the water collected thereby from sewerage areas when the property is flooded, and limitation runs only from that date."

H. L. Stone for appellant; Samuel Kirby for appellee.

Municipal Corporations.—Street Improvements.—Damages Against City for Cancelling Advantageous Contract.—Interests of Barfield, etc., vs. Gleason, etc.; Barfield, etc., vs. City of Louisville; Kimber, etc., vs. Bizer et al.—(Not to be reported.) Filed October 30, 1901. Appeal from Jefferson Circuit Court. Common Pleas Division. Response to petition for rehearing by Judge Duffelle.

Where a city cancelled an advantageous contract for a street improvement, and made a contract with another contractor whereby the cost, for which abutting property owners were liable, was increased, the amount of such increase adjudged to be as damages against the city should bear interest from the date of judgment against them in favor of the contractor.

First.—Where a local prohibitory law was repealed as to native wines, Kentucky was liable for the damages sustained by a seller of liquor without license because applicable to the repeal of the law. Second.—One who sells such wines without license is subject to the penalty prescribed by that statute.

Second.—Where the court erroneously instructed the jury, in the event they found a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, when it should have instructed them to fix the punishment at a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, and the jury fixed the fine at \$100, the judgment, the jury being required by Crim. Code Section 28, to fix the degree of punishment.

W. L. Brown for appellant; Clem J. Whittemore, Robert J. Breckinridge for appellee.

Homicide.—Conspiracy.—Evidence.—Instructions to Jury.—McIntosh, et al., vs. Commonwealth.—(Not to be reported.) Filed November 8, 1901. Appeal from Owensley Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Duffelle, reversing as to one of the defendants and affirming as to the others.

First.—Where several defendants were indicted for the offense of combining together and conspiring for the purpose of molesting and injuring property of another, in pursuance of which conspiracy one of the defendants was killed, the conspiracy was made by one of the defendants and the others were going to the home of the deceased was admissible under the conspiracy charge, as the defendants did not all go there together, some of them did go together, and the remarks made in the presence of the others were proper for the consideration of the jury.

Second.—As the jury could not properly have convicted defendants under the instructions if they believed that deceased was killed by his father and not by one of the defendants the failure to expressly instruct the jury to that effect was not error.

E. E. Hogg for appellants; Morrison Breckinridge, Robert J. Breckinridge for appellee.

Scrofula THE OFFSPRING OF HEREDITARY BLOOD TAIN.

Scrofula is but a modified form of Blood Poison and Consumption. The blood who is tainted by either will see in the child the same disease manifesting itself in the form of swollen glands of the neck and throat, catarrh, weak eyes, offensive sores and abscesses and sometimes white swelling—sure signs of Scrofula. There may be no external signs for a long time, for the disease develops slowly in some cases, but the poison is in the blood and will break out at the first favorable opportunity. S. S. S. cures this wasting, destructive disease by first purifying and building up the blood and stimulating and invigorating the whole system.

J. M. Seal, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., heretofore, from this would the glands on the side of her face became swollen and burst. Some of the best doctors in the city attended her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and a few bottles cured her entirely.

S. S. S. makes new and pure blood to nourish and strengthen the body, and is a positive and safe cure for Scrofula. It overcomes all forms of blood poison, whether inherited or acquired, and no remedy so thoroughly and effectively cleanses the blood. If you have any blood trouble, or your child has inherited some blood taint, take S. S. S. and get the blood in good condition and prevent the disease doing further damage.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge whatever for medical advice.

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You should not.

You should reason the whole problem out for yourself.

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As long as you have no encyclopedia you will not think much about how it would be of service to you, but when you once begin to use it you will find it indispensable. You will wonder how you got along so well without it. You will marvel at its manifold usefulness. You will use it often each succeeding week and month and year.

People rarely value the knowledge which they do not possess. That is simply because knowledge is immaterial. It cannot be weighed, or measured, or seen, or put in a savings bank.

You may long for a fortune because you know just how you could use it, but you do not miss the knowledge you lack, because there is no way of knowing in advance just how, when, where and why it could be made to turn a tangible profit.

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Would you, if it were possible, part with half of it for any amount of money? No. If you should begin to sort out the miscellaneous bits of knowledge which have no immediate value, you would begin to realize that, in nearly every case, they might be of great value to you later on. You would want to forget nothing but your troubles, and you would fear that no knowledge of past troubles would lead to more serious ones in the future.

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You must remember that good habits grow as readily as bad ones, and that when the good ones are cultivated they often preclude the bad ones.

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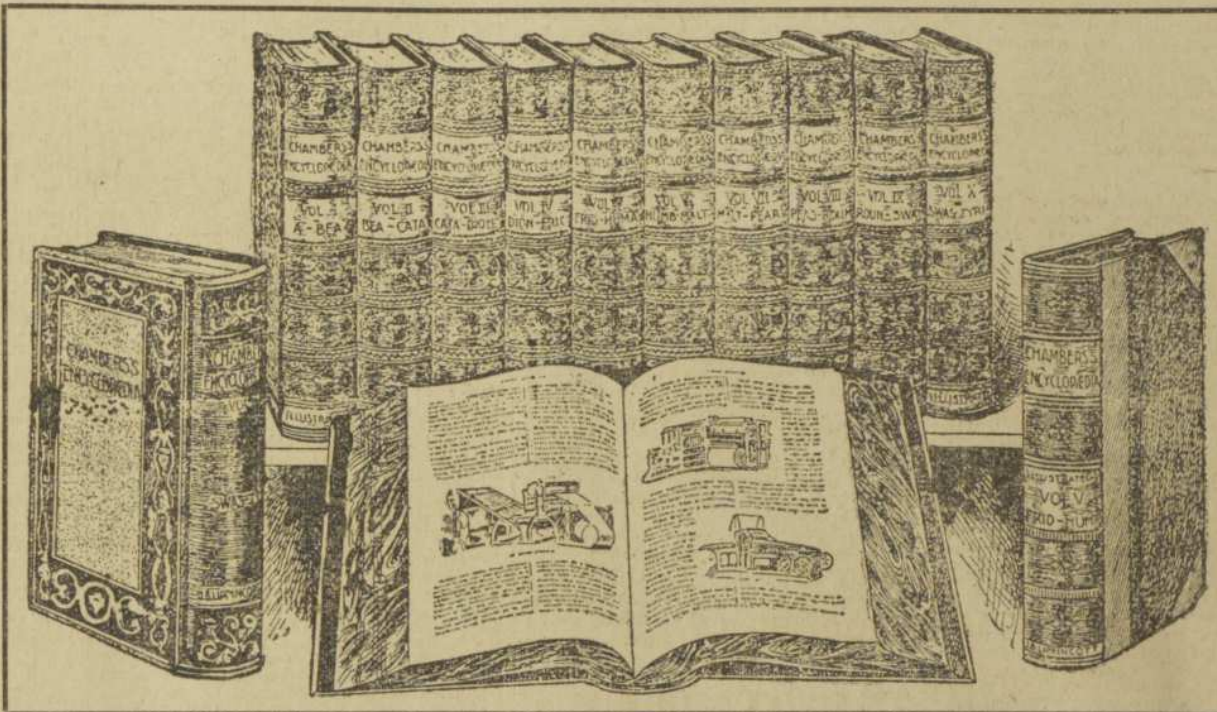
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Do general 3 1/2a.....	*10
New Jersey Central general 5a.....	*13

strong demand, owing to a further rise in the price of coffee and the improvement in exchange. Argentines were eagerly sought for. Sosnovice and Metropolitans were firm. Other tractions were heavy. Rio Tinto fluctuated and closed weak on extensive offers. Kafirs were better

0.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
80.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Kansas City.
Kansas City, Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 7,500
natives, 3,000 Texans and 1,000 calves; market
generally steady to 10c lower; choice export and
dressed beef steers \$5.80@6.40; fair to good \$4.40@

do patents \$1.25@1.70; do straight \$1.20@1.25. Market very firm.

Grain—No. 3 spring wheat 65@71½c; No. 2 red 74½c; No. 2 oats 40½@41½c; No. 2 white do 42½@43½c; No. 2 white do 42½@43c; No. 2 rye 60½c fair to choice malting barley 56@58c; No. 1 da

6667112. Oats—No. 3 white 42@43c. Eggs—
Market: Bro and higher; demand good; fres
Missouri and Kansas stock 20c per dozen, low
off, cases returned.

Toledo.

Toledo, Nov. 11.—Wheat—Cash 75 1/2c. 1000 bushels

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